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RANGANATHAN SERIES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE, I

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LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Papers for discussion at the First
Delhi Library Conference,
30-31 March 1957

&

The Proceedings of the Conference

15871

Edited by
P N KAULA

WITH A FOREWORD

By
Padmashri DR S R RANGANATHAN

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To
THE SACRED MEMORY OF
MY FATHER
DAMODAR KAUL

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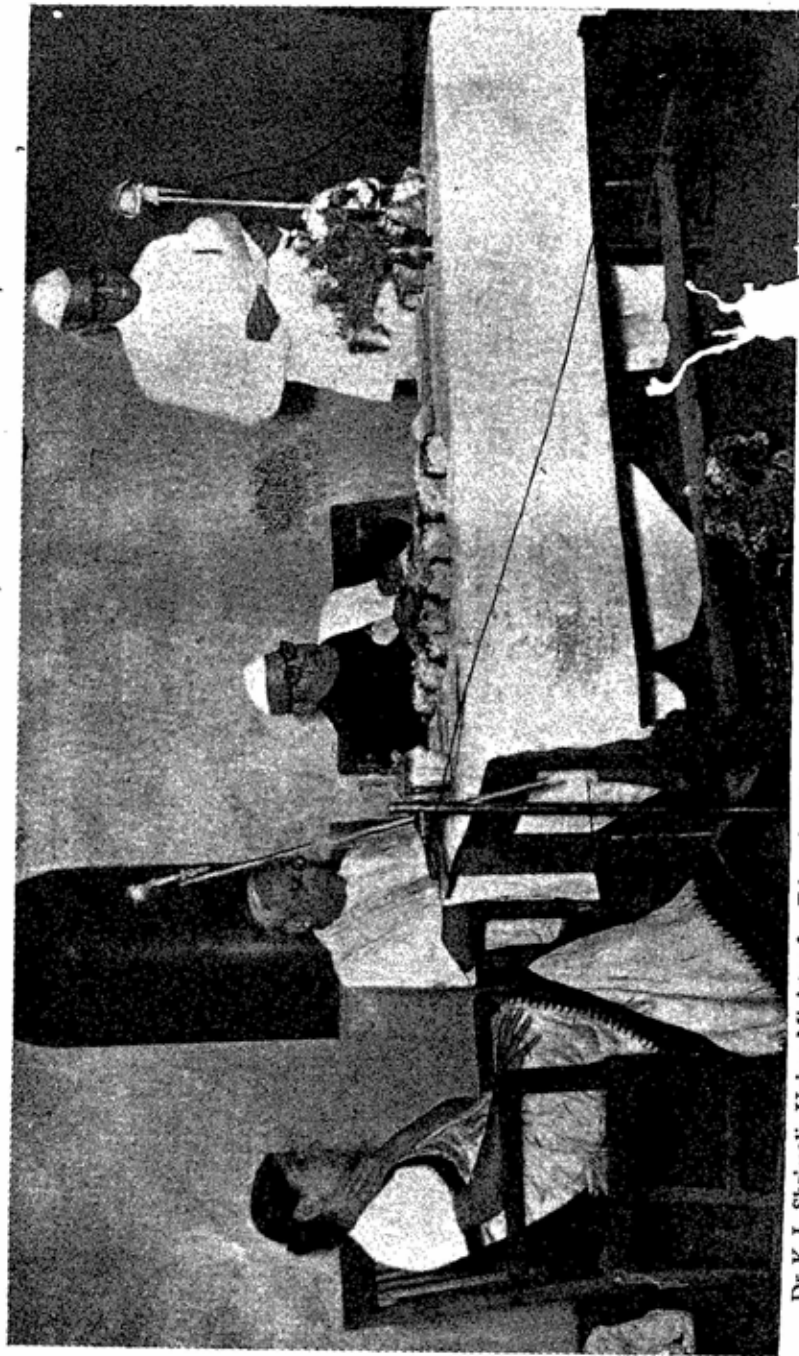


FATHER OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA



Dr S R Ranganathan receiving the award of *Padmashri* from
Dr Rājendra Prasad, President of India.

FIRST DELHI LIBRARY CONFERENCE



Dr K L Shrimali, Union Minister for Education inaugurating the Conference, Shri Ananthas Lok Sabha, Dr S R Ranganathan and Kumari Shanta Vashist, President, D L A are seated at the table.

Ayyangar, Speaker, of the picture,

FOREWORD

The second generation of librarians of modern times has come forward to shoulder its responsibility in developing the library personality of Mother India. It has the usual advantage of standing on the shoulders of its predecessors and reaching greater heights. It has also the additional advantage of working in an India which is politically free, economically surging forward, and culturally blossoming out into new life. There is every sign that it will not have much of financial handicap. It will have the stimulating task of making universal library service keep pace with universal literacy. It will have the unique opportunity to play its part in the revival of our languages and the emergence of a national literature on all subjects, including every art and craft, and in all the levels of learnedness needed to serve the entire intellectual scale of the community. It has inherited a wealth of library techniques forged in India, out of the normative principles of library science formulated in India itself.

This symposium is a measure of seriousness with which the second generation of Indian librarians seems to intend to discharge its responsibility. It wants not only to look backwards to assess the foundations on which it has to build, but also to have a peep into the future to design what has to be built by itself. The symposium also amounts to a re-assurance that the snag that threatened to appear a few years ago is being averted by a band of devoted and comparatively younger recruits to the profession. Fortunately, they no longer find happiness in occupying library posts in a mood of self-complacency and inactivity in substance, taking advantage of the fact that the public and the people in charge of the affairs of the country have either not yet found out their library rights or are too pre-occupied otherwise to assess the doing of librarians

and library advisers. May this symposium, which is largely a record of new voices, be a true harbinger of the continued precipitation of new thought in library science and library practice worthy of our glorious heritage and truly fitting in with the grand renaissance characterising the current Gandhian Era.

A word of appreciation of the energy, single-minded devotion and perseverance against all odds, which have enabled Shri P N Kaula to collect the papers, convene the Conference, and publish this symposium. It is most heartening to find such devotees to library cause being thrown up by our society in several parts of our country. May God strengthen their hands in adequate measure, fill their heart with a will that can overcome any obstruction, and enable them to build our national library grid in such a way that it will find every person his book and every book its reader.

Zurich
3 June 1957

S R RANGANATHAN

INTRODUCTION

The Delhi Library Association came into existence in August 1953. It is, therefore, one of the youngest organisations of the profession in India. During a short span of 4 years, it has strengthened itself to be able to awaken library consciousness in Delhi. It organised two exhibitions—viz (1) Gandhiana; and (2) Indian Library Literature. In order to train library personnel, it has been conducting a Certificate Course in Library Science since 1955.

At the time of organising the exhibition on Indian Library Literature, in 1956 which was a section of the All India Educational Exhibition sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, as a part of the programme of the Unesco Conference, the need for a bibliography was felt and the Association brought out the *Indian library literature: A bibliography*, as the first publication of its English Series.

The Association had planned for the First Delhi Library Conference to be held in 1956; but it could actually hold it only this year. The planning and the organisation of the Conference was entrusted to me by the Executive Committee of the Association. The Conference was held on 30 and 31 March 1957 in the Modern School Hall, New Delhi. It was inaugurated on 30 March by Dr K L Shrimali, Minister in the Union Ministry of Education, and presided over by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. Our Patron, Dr S R Ranganathan, who had been away in Europe for two years, had just then arrived in Madras; and he was invited to address the Inaugural Session.

In order to give the Conference a creative background and to make the meeting profitable, a symposium on Library Movement in India was organised on the fore-noon of 31 March 1957. The symposium consisted of 11 papers. It was

presided over by Dr S R Ranganathan. Most of the papers for this symposium had been obtained even in 1956 and were brought uptodate just before the Conference. A few were received too late, for the symposium to be printed in advance. It was therefore, decided to read the papers and discuss some propositions arising out of them.

The following papers were included in the symposium:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Author</i>
1.	Library way for India	Dr S R Ranganathan
2.	Library legislation in India	Shri C S Krishnamurti
3.	Library education in India	Shri P N Kaula
4.	Library literature in India	Shri L G Parab
5.	Library movement in India	Shri P N Kaula
6.	Library movement in Bengal	Kumari Nilima Devi
7.	Library movement in Madras	Dr D B Krishna Rao
8.	Library movement in Bombay	Shri N M Ketkar
9.	Library movement in Kerala	Shri T V Menon
10.	Library movement in Rajasthan	Shri R S Goyal
11.	Why Delhi needs library legislation ?	Dr J S Sharma

The last ten of these papers had been contributed by the members of the Association. Dr S R Ranganathan, being the Patron of the Association, was also requested to contribute a paper, which he did send from Zurich, where he was staying at that time. The paper by Dr Sharma had to be fitted in with the new constitutional status of Delhi brought about on 1 November 1956. The Draft Library Bill submitted to the Delhi State by the Association in December 1954, could no more be implemented because of the abolition of the Delhi State. Dr Sharma's article is still printed; for the substance of the Draft Bill is of value even now to the Corporation of Delhi, which is to be formed shortly. We do not yet know the exact constitutional position. If the legislation for the Metropolitan Area of Delhi is vested in the Parliament, the Draft Bill may well be the basis for the library legislation for Delhi.

The papers can be grouped in two sequences: (1) General; and (2) Descriptive. The first four papers have, therefore,

been grouped together in the former category and the rest of papers in the latter category. This grouping will enable the readers to know exactly the inter-related thought content of these papers. Each paper has also been given a synopsis at the beginning.

A large number of members of the Association and a few special invitees from outside Delhi participated in the discussion on the Symposium. Dr Ranganathan guided the discussion from the chair. In his usual way, he had it pinpointed to a few propositions arising from some of the papers. The propositions were put in form by Shri S Das Gupta, General Secretary of the Association, and the Head of the Department of Library Science of the University of Delhi.

The following propositions were approved after a full discussion :

1. That it is the duty of the library staff to induce every resident of his area to use the library actively.
2. That the establishment and development of public libraries can prove successful only if it is backed by state library legislation.
3. That library education in universities, belonging properly to the university level, should be taken up only when facilities for maintenance of agreed standards and provision for full-time teachers exist.

In order to bring the papers to the notice of all the members of the Association and to the members of the library profession in general, it has been decided to print them as a volume. Fortunately, Dr Ranganathan, who had already expressed his appreciation of some of the papers, visited Delhi shortly after the Conference. He was then requested to examine the papers and he very kindly did find some time to do so.

The proceedings of the Conference which would have normally been published in a periodical or as a separate publication has also been recorded in the present volume. It consists

of the details of the programme of the Inaugural Session and the discussion on the Symposium. The publication, therefore, consists of two parts: Part I—Symposium; and Part II—Proceedings of the Conference.

I am grateful to the authors of the papers for the pains they took in bringing out the various aspects of the library movement in our country. I am deeply indebted to the members of the Executive Committee of the Delhi Library Association who gave me the opportunity to organise this Conference, as a result of which this symposium was made possible. I have also to thank all the members of the Association for their co-operation and the interest they showed in making the First Conference of the Association a success. Last but not the least I have to express my gratefulness to Dr. Ranganathan who guided us in all the deliberations of the Conference.

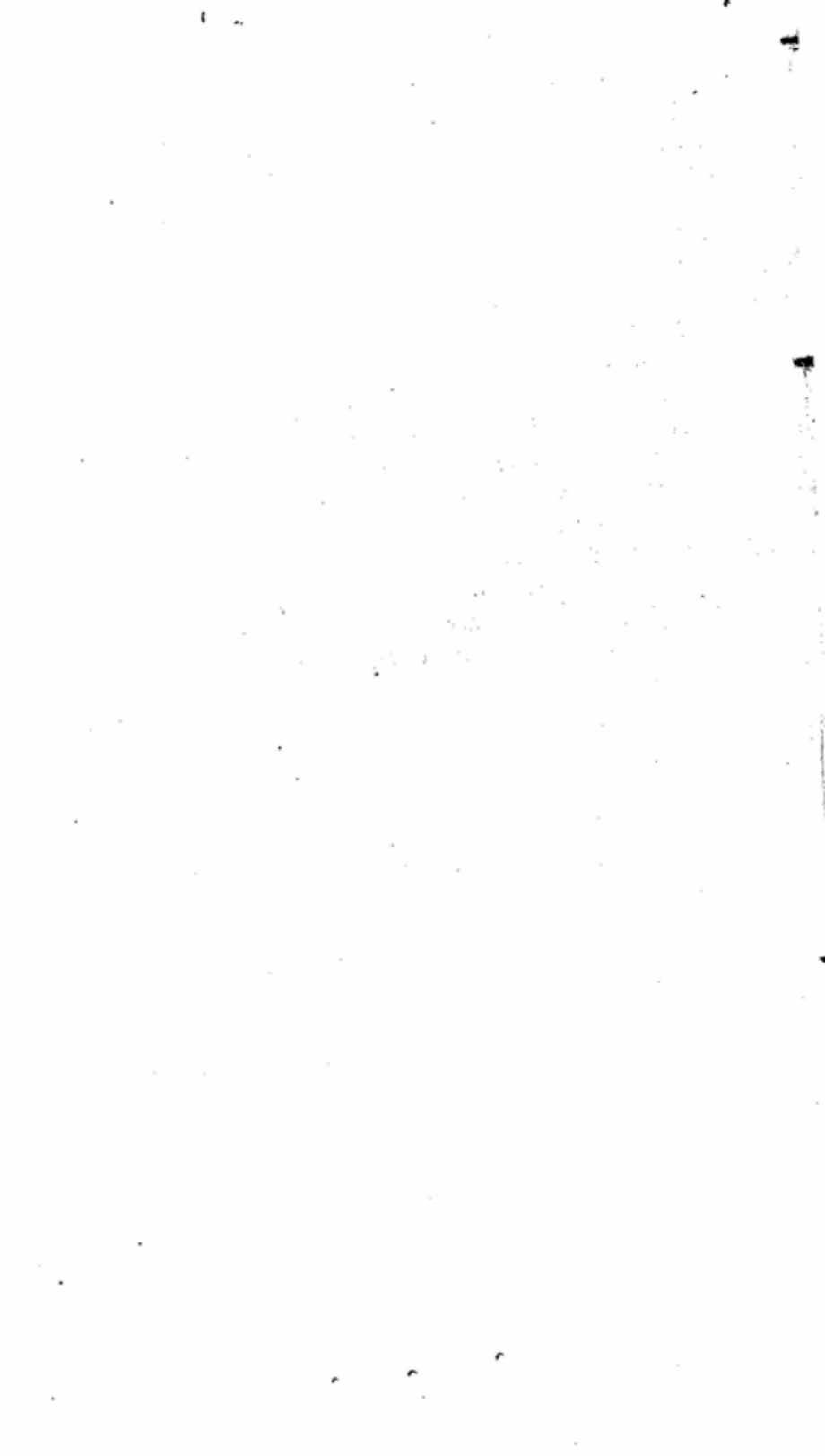
I hope that the volume, which is the second in the English Series, will prove useful in understanding the historical growth of library movement in our country, its various phases and facets, its fundamental achievements, and above all its correct perspective as it stands today. This volume may also fill in the void created by the absence of any publication on the subject.

Before concluding this brief introduction, I feel it my duty to summarise some of the salient features of the Indian library movement. India is only just beginning the establishment of a nation-wide net-work of libraries, which is the hallmark of library movement. The two States of Madras and Andhra are already working their Library Acts. The rest of the country is moving towards that direction. Detailed library development plans for the National Central Library and the library systems of the constituent states with the necessary draft library bills have been published by Dr Ranganathan and his students. These plans are awaiting to be implemented in the next few years.

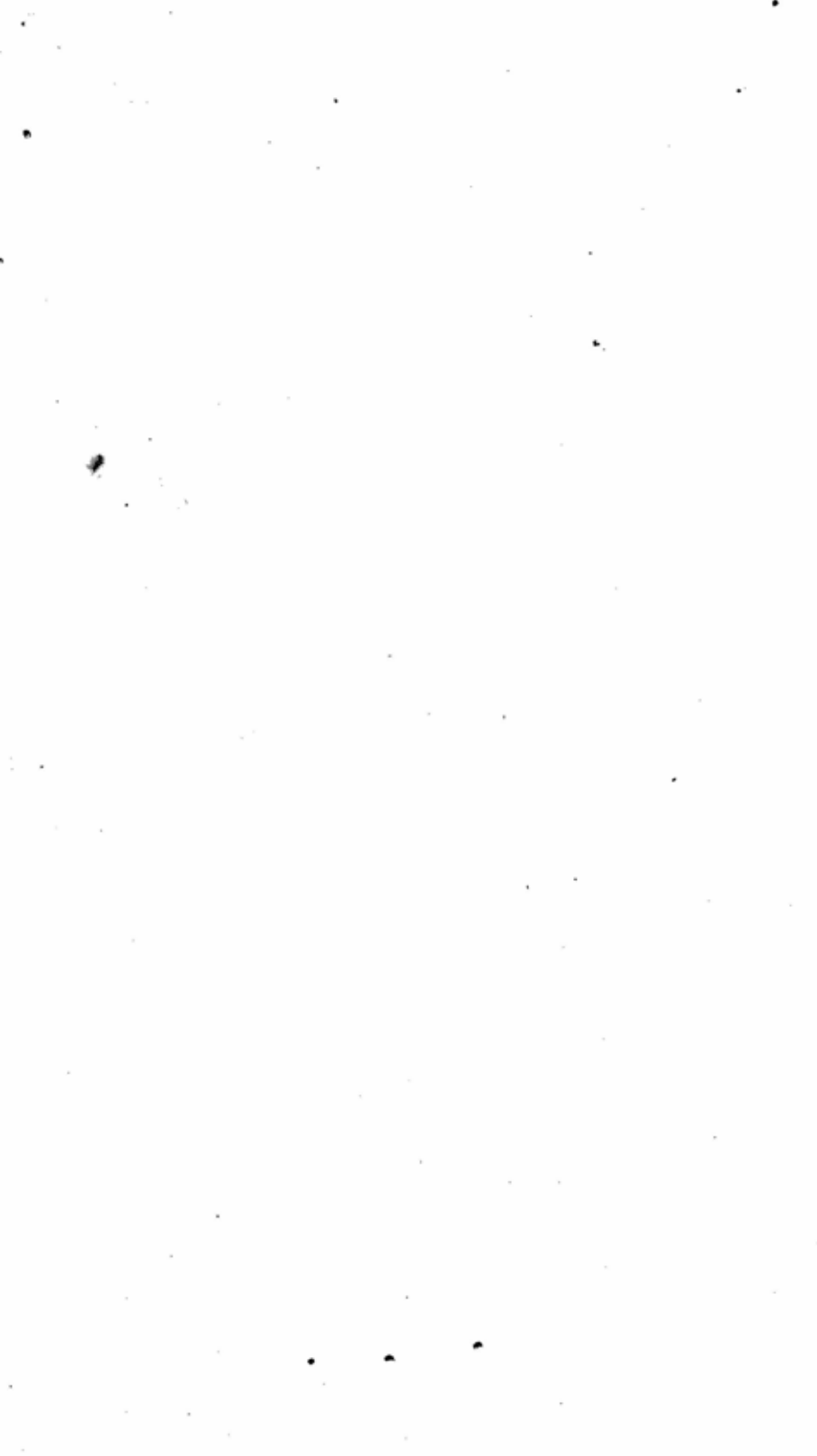
The library profession came into existence in this country only less than forty years ago. During this short period, it has already gone a long way towards gaining proper status and salary scale. Largely through the strenuous work of Dr Ranganathan and his valiant and faithful band of co-workers, India had made a great contribution to the different branches of library science. She has got world-wide recognition. The International Study Conference on Classification held in May this year at Dorking in England was largely on the Facet-Analysis and the Chain Procedure formulated in India during the last twenty years. Indeed, Dr Ranganathan had been invited to deliver its opening address. It was therefore, in the fitness of things that the Government of India deputed Dr Ranganathan to attend that Conference as India's delegate. The Editor of the *British national bibliography* has described on several occasions, how much its success has been due to the adoption of the Indian techniques. Special mention may be made to his article "Our debt to India" contributed to the Silver Jubilee Volume of the Madras Library Association, entitled *Library science in India* (1953).

The responsibility of the members of the Indian library profession has thus been made immense. It is hoped that the picture given in these papers will alert them all and make them work hard with continued zeal to develop the library personality of India to its fulness and to maintain her international leadership in Library Science.

P N KAULA



PART I
SYMPOSIUM



1.1 LIBRARY WAY FOR INDIA

S R RANGANATHAN

[Starts with the enumeration of six factors which have diversified the functions of the library system of a country. Shows the need for planned development replacing the casual development of the Indian library system. Discusses the wrong way and the right way for the Indian library system in relation to the clientele to be served, the subjects to be covered, production of books, library man-power, structure of library system, sources for library finance, legislative basis, and library technique. Illustrates from happenings in the different constituent states].

1 Introduction

11 HISTORICAL FACTORS

It gives pleasure to hear of the symposium on "Library Movement in India" arranged for the First Delhi Library Conference.

Today, library movement aims at the establishment of an integrated national library system with many cultural, political, economic and educational functions. It is not satisfied with the establishment of either a few huge libraries or of myriads of small libraries, quite independent of one another and with only a few cultural functions. Even the Unesco has given a wrong direction in regard to function by locating its Library Division in its Cultural Wing. Certain historical factors appear to lead the authorities and even the statesmen in India to take a wrong view of the whole matter. The factors that have diversified library functions and called for a new view took shape only during the last few centuries when our community had been in a state of unawareness due to cultural exhaustion. These factors are:—

1. Cheap and rapid methods of reproduction of copies of books;
2. Great increase in population pressure;

3. Increasing inadequacy of natural and near-natural commodities and means for services to meet the needs of the total population;
4. Invention of new methods in technology, and tapping of new sources of power;
5. Formation of new pattern in the aggregation and the distribution of population; and
6. Advent of democracy as a political principle and as a social norm.

12. FOLK MEMORY AND SLAVISH IMITATION

121 Trial and Error in the West

These factors gained in intensity during the nineteenth century. The countries which were then in a wakeful and active phase of their cultural cycle, met them in a leisurely way. They followed the casual method of trial and error. They could do so, as they were able to expand into or to exploit the inactive regions of the world which were in the resting phase of their cultural cycle. This enabled those countries to grow with the factors.

122 Wrong Way

Now, we are awake. We have entered the ascending phase of our cultural cycle. But by now, most of the six factors have reached to huge dimensions. We have to start from scratch and face them. Nor have we space for expansion. Therefore, we have to abstain from imitating the leisurely casual methods of the West of the last century and adopt rapid planned methods. Planning requires avoidance of wrong ways and adoption of right ways.

123 Causes of Wrong Way

Wrong ways may arise from two causes. Folk memory of the conditions prevailing before we went into cultural coma may make us play the Rip Van Winkle. It may make us meet the new present with the antedeluvian ideas of the old era. Secondly, the habit of blind imitation of the West got established in our nature during the recent past. We have not accustomed ourselves to shift the grain from the chaff and to adapt the western methods to our conditions.

13 HOW OF RIGHT WAY

To lay out right ways in our planning, all relationships, factors, and problems, both direct and indirect, should be studied by persons of ability, experience and integrity. The results of any given way, good or bad, should be anticipated. And the way rendering the greatest good at the least cost should be chosen. In some sectors of the planning of national library system, methods of exact science and even formulae can be used to determine the right way. In other sectors, flair alone will have to be the guide. Remembering this, let us indicate certain wrong ways to be avoided and the right ways to be adopted in planning our national library system, in its different sectors.

2 People to be Served

21 WRONG WAY

Under pressure of folk-memory, library clientele is liable to be believed to consist only of the erudite scholarly few. This is an initial wrong step which leads us astray in many other sectors. To mention one of them, readers are assumed to be self-helpers. The artificiality of books and the difficulties of the masses in picking out thought through the medium of printed phonetic symbols are not realised. Books are bought and stored; but man-power is not provided to establish contact between books and readers. Readers are told, as it were "Here it is. Take it or leave it." A predatory entering the profession sought to confirm this wrong way by confounding the authorities of a library with the words, "All this fad of the librarian about having a special staff to help readers is tall talk. I have not seen any such provision in the libraries of the West."

22 RIGHT WAY

On the other hand, democracy insists on the right of everybody to be helped to read. Further, the use of books by every citizen down to the last in the intellectual scale is necessary for the well being of the nation as a whole. In the economic sphere, it is necessary as a step in productivity drive. In the political sphere, it is necessary to make the masses take an interest in the work of the state. In the social sphere, it can help in mutual

understanding and easing of tension. The right way is to provide a special staff with proper training in Readers' Advisory Work or Reference Service as it is more politely called. It is also necessary to provide books written in all styles and standards—advanced ones for scholars and easy ones with plenty of pictures for the masses.

3 Subject to be Covered

31 WRONG WAY

Under pressure of folk-memory, book selection tends to be made as if any library is concerned only with books on literature, religion, and philosophy. What is worse, book selection even in these subjects tends to be made as if the worthwhile books were all written only in the past. For example, at one time, the Madras University Library did not allow any author later than Browning and Dickens to be represented on its shelves. It is quite common that a library post tends to be made a monopoly for scholars in the humanities, as they form the content of libraries. Some years ago, the University of Madras was asked to arrange a course of lectures on School Library Work. It was stressed that a teacher of English was the most appropriate person to give the course. At the time of my selection to librarian's post, my having specialised in mathematics threatened to stand in my way. At about the same time, a former colleague of mine who was teaching languages—Latin and Greek—was easily preferred for the librarian's post of a science library.

32 RIGHT WAY

On the other hand, the subject-coverage of a public library—local or national—should be universal. Sciences should be as widely provided for as humanities; natural sciences, as widely as social sciences; applied sciences, as much as pure sciences; and arts and crafts of every kind, as widely as applied sciences. To day, we face great difficulty in going the right way. We do not have books on the sciences, in our languages. Few arts and crafts have books in our languages. Library movement has therefore to be backed, for some years, by a special organisation

for book-production. The work of this organisation has been described in detail in my *Social education literature* (1952) published by the Indian Adult Education Association. It is addressed to authors, artists, publishers, librarians and governments. It has suggested a Mixed Agency—a National Book Trust consisting of a stabilising government representation and an enterprising business-world representation, to promote book-production on current thought on all subjects and in different standards and styles. It is encouraging to learn that such an agency has now been created by the government. It can make rapid expansion of library possible, if it escapes the temptations that go with patronage ultimately controlled by bureaucracy.

4 Library Personnel

41 WRONG WAY

Ignorance of the need for professional knowledge and skill to make every citizen profit best by the library system leads to the virtual wastage of the money locked up in books. It even leads to the cynical view that the masses are never-do-wells not caring for books. For example, the Government of Bombay has recently ordered that it is sufficient if books are bundled by headmasters of central schools and the bundles are pushed from village to village by inspectors of schools. According to them, there is no need for the library profession except perhaps for listing them. Again recently the Government of India gave nearly a lakh of rupees to each of many universities and earmarked them for books. But neither the government nor the universities provided staff to select, purchase, classify, and catalogue the books. With the result, all the staff was turned on this "behind the screen-work". The only person who ever saw the face of a reader was the one at the turn-style. This malady is even chronic in many libraries. We have collections of books but hardly any library service.

42 RIGHT WAY

The right way is to man the library adequately with professional, semi-professional, and clerical staff to make the library give personal service all the waking hours on all the

days of the years. To do this, the proportion among the various grades of the staff and their respective qualifications can be determined mathematically. The staff-formula for this is given in my *Library manual* (1951). This formula has been tested and found suitable in many countries. It led to the doubling of the staff of a library in Sweden.

5 Library Technique

51 WRONG WAY

Under the pressure of the blind imitation of everything of the West, that took possession of us in the days of decadence, there is a tendency among the indolent and the predatory in the profession to adopt mangled forms of outmoded techniques of the West. The classification of the West gives no help in the classification of Indian thought and classics. So it is in cataloguing. And yet, there is a cursed allergy in regard to any good technique developed in India.

52 RIGHT WAY

The right way is to adopt the latest techniques and these are of Indian origin. The progressive part of the profession in the West has begun to use it. At the Brussels International Conference of 1955, Foskett's paper on *Modern trends in classification* led to the resolution asking for a world-wide study and adoption of the Facet Analysis characterising India's Colon Classification. Recently, the Classification Research Group of Great Britain has resolved on the need for replacing the Western schemes by a faceted classification, brought into vogue by Colon Classification. In his paper *Our debt to India*, the Editor of the British National Bibliography says. "We of the British National Bibliography are pleased to acknowledge our debt to India by whose work and inspiring friendship we have progressed to a new concept of the classified catalogue". And yet, the authorities of the proposed Indian National Bibliography speak of following the Western technique! What an irony! This allergy to the better Indian technique should be cured.

6 Library Finance

61 WRONG WAY

The pressure of the folk-memory of voluntary contribution to village fund and the time-lag in getting attuned to the modern trends in public finance, make the source for library finance uncertain and meagre. Bombay illustrates it. Its government expects the basic library finance of a locality to be raised by voluntary library contribution or subscription. It expects local bodies to give an equal amount. It then agrees to give an equal amount from State funds. This worked to some extent in the first year of enthusiasm. Even then, it was too meagre to employ a competent staff or to put up a building, or to furnish it. Then the first two sources began to dry up gradually. The government's contribution too had to go down automatically. A stalemate resulted. Local Committees were blamed for this!

62 RIGHT WAY

In the modern pattern of distribution of wealth and of the power of taxation, the right source for library finance is three-fold : Local library rate, state library grant and central library grant. The first two sources function to-day in Madras, Andhra and Hyderabad (till November 1956 only in the last case) and provide a systematic and steady basis for library finance according to library acts. After studying its working for some years, I am led to recommend that it will lead to efficiency if the state's share to all library authorities is pooled and used to maintain the library staff as a single cadre for the state; all the capital expenditure, including the cost of building, fittings and furniture, and the initial basic collection of books of each local library system is provided by the central government; and all the recurring expenditure for the purchase of books and maintenance of each local library system is met from proceeds of local library rates. For school libraries, the funds should be provided by the state government; while for university and college libraries the library fund should be shared by the state and central government. The central government should also aid the business library systems. The library fund

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of each library system should be of the non-lapsing kind. At present, the library grant of the Government of India is being allocated spasmodically and without any enduring plan. This needs attention. The states other than those mentioned above should also put the other two sources of library finance on a steady and proper statutory basis.

7 Library System

71 WRONG WAY

Fascination for number tends to militate against the efficiency of library service. Even 30 years ago, the Government of Uttar Pradesh reported having more than a thousand libraries in the state. Travancore too has been reporting similarly. Recently, Bihar and Bengal spoke of similar numbers. What do they mean by a library? Mostly, an independent tiny book collection with an annual library budget of about Rs. 100. Such a library can only swell statistics and lure us into false satisfaction. Its viability will be deplorable. Its book-resource will be negligible. It is a wrong way of developing the library service of the nation.

72 RIGHT WAY

The right way is to plan a mutually integrated national grid. It should comprehend not merely the public library system, but also the academic and the business library systems. In the public library systems, the smallest viable unit for purposes of organisation and finance is either a city with 50,000 people or more or a district, to cover all its area minus that of the cities mentioned above; for purposes of service. Each town or each division of a city with a population of about 25,000 should have a branch library, and each village should be visited by a library van with about 2,000 books, once in a fortnight. In the academic library system, the university library should provide the advanced books and periodicals, while each college library should provide an ample text-book collection in multiple; so also, at the school level each district should have a central library for organisation and finance, while each school library functions as its branch.

In the business library system, each industry and each department of each government should have its live working collection, while there should be a centralised documentation service for each business and for each government.

721 Apex for the State

The apex of all the library systems in a State should be the State Central Library. It should provide and hold all costly and infrequently used books and loan them to the service libraries on demand; it should have copyright privileges for its territory; it should publish the state linguistic bibliography on a periodical basis; eventually, it should be so centralised as to implement pre-natal classification and cataloguing for books in the state language; it should maintain the union catalogue for the library system of the state; it should promote inter-library loan among the library systems within the state; and it should maintain the library for the blind in the language of the state.

722 National Apex

The National Central library should form the apex of the different state library systems. It should hold books which are too infrequent of use even for a state taken as a whole, and lend them to the libraries in the country; it should have copyright privilege for the whole of India; it should publish the national bibliography of books in languages other than those of the states on a periodical basis. Eventually it should do centralised pre-natal classification and cataloguing for books in those languages; it should maintain the union catalogue of the books in those languages for India as a whole; it should promote inter-library loan between the state library systems and operate international inter-library loan; it should administer the international exchange of publications; it should maintain the library for the blind in other than state languages; it should organise and administer the seaman's library for Indian seaman; and it should organise and administer contact libraries in foreign countries for the promotion of cultural contact.

723 Total Effect

The total effect of the right way of building the national

library grid will be that the entire book-resources of the country will function as a single pool, however their acquisition and maintenance is distributed among the various libraries in the land. No reader will be denied the use of a book, when it is lying idle in the shelves of some library or other in the country. The money available for book purchase in the nation as a whole will be spent so as to secure the greatest number of books. Books of foreign origin will be acquired in a balanced and co-ordinated way with the country as a whole as the basis. As a result of centralised pre-natal classification and cataloguing there will be a saving of 79% in the technical staff of the country to be turned on classification and cataloguing; this has been proved in my *Heading and canons* (1955). By releasing the 79% of the technical staff for reference service, library service will be vitalised and intensified; and the nation will get a better dividend on the investment made on the national library system.

✓ 8 Library Legislation

81 WRONG WAY

The first library system in India was built by the Gaekwad Sayajee Rao of Baroda. That was half a century ago. It progressed splendidly during his life-time. But it began to fade after his death. This has been due to the wrong way of basing a state library system on administrative measures. These are subject to all the stresses and strains in political changes, party politics, and whims and fancies of the person in power. About ten years ago, the Government of Bombay began to follow the same wrong way. I had occasion to warn Premier Kher about its dangers. Time has confirmed the wrongness of that way. Here is a pathetic report received recently; "I remember you had foreseen very correctly the results of the scheme and talked about the whole project to Shri B. G. Kher, the then premier and sponsor of the library scheme. He had realised the wisdom and truth of your words; he still remembers what you had said; but he says he has to keep mum out of a definite policy. And so we are all groping in dark despair." In only about a couple or two of libraries in the scheme, there is something

(in name only of course) of future provision. The sword of uncertainties (creations of the scheme) is all along dangling over the head to make any ruthless cut." Even more discontinuous and haphazard is the result of the purely administrative foundation of the library matter in many of the states. It is at its worst at the level of the Government of India.

82 RIGHT WAY

World experience during the last one century has shown the right way to build a national library system and to maintain it with the least effect of the caprices of individuals, parties and political policies. That way is to give the library system the stability that can be secured by a carefully worked library legislation. Country after country has chosen this way within the last 30 years.

821 Madras

Shri Avinasilingam Chettiar made library history in India, when he was Minister for Education in Madras. In 1946, he adopted my Model Library Bill (1942) to his needs. The Library Act of Madras came into force in February 1949. Political vicissitudes set in. For nearly five years, his successor left the Act in cold storage. But, in spite of it, the statutory library fund was growing. Another change in the ministry brought the Act successively under Krishna Rao and Subramanian. They said, "Here is a good Act. Why should I not work it seriously." Since 1953, the library development has put on steam in Madras and Andhra. Because of the existence of a statute, it could not be subjected to a "ruthless cut". The legislature alone could do it. It is not easy for a minister to move the legislature to kill the movement. Every year's progress will hereafter make it increasingly difficult even for a sleeping minister to retard its steady motion, and still less to kill it. That is the guarantee given by library legislation.

822 Hyderabad

The Madras Act was, after all, faulty in many respects. It was based on a weak bill drafted by me in fear of the government of the pre-independence days. It was further

mangled by the Select Committee. For example, it stipulated that the State Library Committee could only consider matters referred to it by the Minister. It is this provision which enabled a Minister to arrest the development during the first five years. It failed to make the local body the Local Library Authority. On the other hand, it set up an independent District Library Committee packed with nominated members and made it possible for the secretaryship to go to the District Educational Officer instead of to the District Librarian. This was the root of much mischief. In April 1955, I had occasion to mention this to the Hon'ble Shri Subramanian. I understand that he is keen about setting this matter right. Curiously predetories within the profession are said to obstruct him. These difficulties were about to be perpetrated elsewhere. In 1954, Hyderabad took up library legislation. It took the Madras Act as the model. However, after the First Reading, the Hon'ble Shri Gopal Rao Ekhote took steps to inform himself and he acceded to my suggestion to improve the bill in these and other matters. It became an Act in 1955. This improved Act will make progress easier and more steady.

823 Other States

Draft library bills and library development plans have been furnished by me to Travancore, Cochin, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi State and Uttara Pradesh. They are in the files of the respective governments. The offer to do similarly for the Punjab, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa did not bring any response. I have every hope that all these States will soon begin to walk the right way.

824 Central Government

In 1948, I used the opportunity given by membership of the Committee on National Central Library to draft a Library Bill for the Central Government and a development plan for the National Central Library. It received the formal approval of the Committee. But it was consigned to cold storage. In 1950, Sir Maurice Gwyer feared that the scheme would be totally lost amidst the archives of the Government. Therefore,

he had it published by the University of Delhi under the title *Library development plan: Thirty year programme with draft library bills for the constituent states and the Union Government*. The draft of the bills had the benefit of the skill of a legal draftsman of the Government and of approval by Sir Maurice. In 1954, an officer of the Planning Commission came to consult me on library matters. When he saw my copy of the book, he expressed surprise that it had not been brought to his notice and that even the file containing my memorandum to the Committee on National Central Library had not sent up to him. What Sir Maurice had feared did happen! Here again, I do hope that the wrong way will soon be abandoned and the right way will be followed.

9 Faith and Hope

I have faith in the potency of the new life bubbling in our country. I fully believe that all narrow views will soon wither away by the touch of that new life. My optimism tells me that the National Library System will be built in the right way before long. This optimism is based on past experience. Thirty years ago, I gave my dream picture of the library personality of India and wrote that I could not see it in reality in my life time. But Providence was kind. Mahatma Gandhi fulfilled his life's mission in 1947. Within a year, Madras took up library legislation. The librarians of many libraries have already been given the status advocated in my *Five laws of library science*, in 1931. It is a great delight that all this happened in my life time. No doubt this is a small beginning. But my optimism projects this small past into the vast future. I see before me a library cloud-burst and the precipitation of a National Library System, second to none in the world, worthy of our heritage, and suited to the genius and the needs of our Motherland. May God guide us into the right way!

1.2 LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN INDIA

C S Krishnamurti

[Emphasises the importance of library legislation and refers to its enactment in various countries. Traces the background of the Indian library legislation and comments on the Madras Library Act.

1 Agency for Self-Education

Modern governments, in order to preserve themselves, have first to take certain measures for the welfare of their subjects. The governments of the present day, most of whom are founded on universal adult suffrage, require their citizens to be discerning and use their powers discreetly. Such a discernment has to come not only through formal education in school or college but also through perpetual self-education, by reading books and periodicals on current thought. An individual however rich cannot afford to purchase all the reading materials he requires. It will, therefore, be seen that provision of libraries at public cost is essential for the efficient functioning of democracy. The neo-literates who are made literates would relapse into illiteracy unless they have proper means for exercising their literacy in a purposeful way. This again needs provision of free book-service. In order to have the leisure of the working classes put to better use also libraries are essential. Again the collection and preservation of local literature is a cultural necessity, which also requires establishment of libraries.

II RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE

When it is conceded that the citizens of the country ought to be enlightened and well informed not only to exercise their rights but also to understand the problems of the Government and extend their co-operation, it automatically becomes the responsibility of the State to make provision for the establishment of libraries in all towns and for the extension of library service to all villages as well. Dependence on private generosity

cannot make the services adequate to the requirements. Isolated action by a few municipalities will make the growth of libraries sporadic and haphazard without any principle or policy of co-ordination and co-operation. Again the service will be subject to violent fluctuations according to local political differences.

12 STATUTORY BASIS

In order to give the best library service possible, libraries must be set on a permanent footing unaffected by political upheavals and party feuds. Library Service must develop according to local needs and extend to suburban areas. The service must be uniform conforming to a preferred pattern and standard throughout the State. Such a permanent, uniform, growing and coordinated library service cannot be achieved by individual action by various municipalities. An integrated library service could be achieved only by the establishment of net work of libraries throughout the State, on a statutory basis.

121 Need for Legislation

Mere executive action will have virtually the same effect as that of individual municipal action. The question will be one of conflict or adjustment between the public and municipality. With public opinion so low and disorganised in the absence of joint action even in case of agreed necessities there will be no inducement on the part of the public to pay voluntarily for a public benefit. Moreover library service is not merely lending books across the counter. Provision for establishment and maintenance of libraries on a permanent basis is largely a question of finance. Again there are the problems of land, buildings gifts, donations, legacies and purchase and sale of property for the library, which form part of public administration. Therefore, questions of raising funds through municipal rates and administration of public property do surely call for legislative sanction. It will be seen subsequently that even in advanced countries growth of public libraries was facilitated through library legislation only. Therefore library

legislation is a *sine qua non* for establishment of a well distributed permanent, progressive and coordinated library system on state-wide and thereby nation-wide basis.

2 Basis of Library Development

The plea for library legislation is not based on mere theoretical reasoning. A look at the library map of the world will convince one that library development in many of the countries of the world has been achieved through library legislation only. McColvin has also testified to this in his *Survey of libraries*. In many of the countries he visited, the rise and growth of libraries were facilitated by library legislation. It will be seen that in more than *seventeen* countries library legislation has been the basis of library development.

21 ANALOGY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain has been the first country to take to library legislation. It did so as early as 1850. The Library Act of 1850 enabled the town councils to establish free public libraries. This Act was a purely permissive one and was not adequate to the needs. The industrial proletariat found that their leisure hours could be spent usefully if there were a number of good libraries. The Act of 1850 was amended and replaced by a series of acts and finally the Libraries Act of 1919. This Act enabled every township to establish a library in its area and levy rate to raise funds to run the library.

22 ANALOGY OF THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, the land of libraries, there is no uniform system of library legislation on a national or state basis. There public libraries operate under a variety of enactments—not a special one for libraries, but various other laws of individual states or municipalities. In one instance there are more than forty eight different sets of laws to define the functions of a single social agency. Such a diffusion of authority has been found unsatisfactory. The current trend seems to be for the state to step in to provide libraries on a state-wide basis.

23 LEGISLATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Several states of the Dominion of Canada have separate libraries act, which have been amended in recent years to suit to the changing conditions.

Australia has not been behind other countries with regard to establishment of libraries on legal basis. A recent piece of legislation is the one that New South Wales passed in 1939 though it was put into operation in 1944 only, due to the intervention of war.

Though noted for its cultural attainment, France had no library legislation prior to 1945. The ordinance of 1945 authorised the establishment of Bibliothèques Centrales in all its principalities.

Organisation of a system of public libraries in Belgium dates from the Libraries Act of 1921. The peculiar feature in this country is duplication or multiplication of libraries according to the number of political parties.

The Danish library law of 1920 laid the foundation of a library system which has grown to be a model of its own. The Central Library gives technical aid to the county libraries.

There are several other countries which have separate enactments providing for tax-supported free public libraries.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year of Library Legislation</i>
Bulgaria	1928
Czechoslovakia	1919
Finland	1921
Mexico	1917
Poland	1946
Russia	1921
South Africa	1928
Sweden	1930

In Germany also there was a movement of late for library legislation. But it seems that the movement have not been successful in putting it on the statute book.

Japan is the first Asian country which could rightly be proud of and take credit for an enactment for establishment of

libraries. Its Government passed a Library Act as early as 1899 for organising library service on a country-wide basis. The next Asian country to think of library legislation was India.

The first idea of library legislation was mooted by the indefatigable doyen of Indian librarians in his earliest work *Five laws of library science* published in 1931. The Model Library Act, forming chapter IV in that book was presented to the All Asia Educational Conference at Banaras in 1930, and was discussed at great length at the conference. It was no doubt a model act, in its idealistic and pristine state. Dr Ranganathan in his enthusiasm to see a vast net work of libraries throughout the length and breadth of the country, made all the clauses, library rates, library grant, and library provision by local bodies, compulsory.

Kumar Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai of Bengal who was impressed with this model library act, adopted the Act for Bengal and sought permission of the Governor-General to introduce the Bill in the Bengal Legislature. But it was disallowed due to the presence of compulsory clauses in it. 1932

The example of Bengal was an eye opener to Dr Ranganathan. He converted all the compulsory clauses into permissive ones and presented it to the Madras Legislature in 1933. As the Madras Bill was, unlike the Bengal Bill permissive, inert, and ineffective, permission was given to its introduction and it had a fairly smooth sailing up to select committee stage. An official amendment that the additional sundry expenditure incurred by the State Government in this behalf should be compensated for by the local bodies was moved. This strange amendment had the effect of scotching the bill. The Bill was not taken up for discussion for sometime and with the dissolution of the legislature in 1935, it lapsed. 1933

4 The First Public Libraries Act :

Encouraged by the development plans formulated by the Central and State Governments, as a measure of post-war recovery programme in various spheres, a library development plan also was included in the agenda. At the request of the

Indian Library Association, a model Public Library Bill was drafted by Dr Ranganathan in 1942 and this was discussed at the All India Library Conference at Bombay in 1942. It was this model which was presented to the Madras legislature in 1946 and passed into the present Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948, after some serious mutilation.

5 Attempts at Legislation

Beside the early attempts at Madras for legislative sanction for establishment of public libraries, there was activity bubbling in other states as well. In 1947, a draft library bill and a development plan for Madhya Pradesh was prepared by Dr Ranganathan and presented to Education Minister, Shri Gokhale. But the bill was not introduced in the Assembly on the plea that there were not many libraries to merit a library act. About the same time he also drafted a bill for the States of Travancore and Cochin along similar lines. Due to the political changes in 1947, no action was taken to introduce the bill in Travancore. And Cochin got merged with Travancore. In Bombay also a similar thing occurred. The examination of Ranganathan's draft library bill and development plan was entrusted to a Committee which is yet to make its report. The bill drafted by Dr Ranganathan for Uttar Pradesh received the support of Shri Sampurnanand, the then Education Minister in the form of a foreword to the book containing it. Other examples of good proposals not carried out were the bill of the Jammu & Kashmir State prepared by Shri P N Kaula and the one for Madhya Bharat. The draft library bill for Delhi prepared by the Delhi Library Association and presented to the Delhi Government had the same fate as other bills.

51 THE UNION LIBRARY BILL

Another ambitious move which ended abortively is the Union Library Bill. Early in 1948, a draft prepared by Dr Ranganathan was generally approved by the Committee on National Central Library. But no further action was taken. In order to bring this bill to the notice of the public, Sir Maurice Gwyer, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, had this

bill published in a book *Library development plan for India*. It is hoped that during the Second Plan period, this will be taken up for consideration, especially in view of the assurance given by the Minister for Education at the inauguration of the Unesco Seminar in 1955, that before 1961, libraries will be functioning in all districts of the country.

6 The Madras Library Act

There are now only two States which have a separate library legislation viz. Madras and Andhra. The Hyderabad Public Libraries Act of 1955 has now become defunct due to the merger of Hyderabad with Andhra, Mysore and Bombay. The credit for passing the first Public Libraries Act goes to Madras. The Madras Public Libraries Act of 1948 provides for the establishment of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service throughout the State. It also provides for a Provincial Library Committee constituted by the Government to advise it on all library matters referred to them. The Government shall appoint a Director of Libraries who besides managing the Central Library shall superintend and direct all matters relating to public libraries, recommend aids from the Government and superintend the work of the Local Library Authorities and report on the work of libraries each year. Every district shall have a Local Library Authority consisting of elected and nominated members who shall be responsible for the organisation and administration of libraries within its area. They shall also provide the lands, buildings, furniture etc. and do everything to carry out the provisions of the Act. To enable them to do so, they shall levy a library cess of two pice(or three naye paise) in the rupee on the property tax.

61 COMMENTS

Though apparently complying with all the requirements of Act of this nature, there are defects of some far reaching consequences.

In the preamble there are omissions of the words "maintenance" and "development". It has been our experience

that many institutions which have been started and then left uncared for, have had disastrous consequences. Maintenance and development are necessary for the continuation, extension and growth of library service. Another omission is with regard to absence of provision for libraries for special classes of people, such as Hospital Libraries, Prison libraries and libraries for the blind.

The functions of the Provincial Library Committee is limited to the extent of advising on matters referred to them. Inconvenient matters may be kept away from the purview of the Provincial Library Committee, which is contrary to democratic approach [Sec.5(1)].

The designation "Director of Public Libraries" savours more of an officious administrator than as a knowledgeable competent, professional. (Sec.4.).

The City and the Local Library Authorities conceived in the Act are ad-hoc bodies different from the Local Boards. The Municipal Councils ought to have been the Library Authorities. To bring in knowledgeable elements in the local bodies, some educationists and literary men of the area may be co-opted into the Library Committee of a Local Body.

Another point is the appointment of a large proportion of nominated members to elected members, taking away the democratic character.

Similarly the power of the Director to replace a scheme submitted by the Local Library Authority savours more of autocracy.

Sec.9 is a weak link in the legislation which will militate against quick spread of service. Since this clause is a permissive and not mandatory one, local units may fail to provide library service and they must be goaded to do its duty. The permissive clause Sec.9 is contrary to compulsory provision of Sec. 12(1) on levying library cess. When the levy of a cess is compulsory, provision of libraries must be compulsory. Power to borrow is not given to Local Library Authorities because the lack of securities it may offer.

Sec.11 (1)(a) enabling the charging of a fee for admission and use of the library is a negation of a tax-supported free public library. Perhaps the intention was a caution money or security deposit and perhaps also sundry charges to cover the cost of stationery forms and borrower's ticket.

Sec. 12 does not lay down the relationship of the Local Library Authority to the Municipal Council. The Local Library Authority being an ad hoc body cannot collect the cess without the cooperation of the Municipal Council. In cases of friction between the Local Library Authority and the Municipal Council, the latter may show laxity in collection and paralyse the work of the former.

Neither the Act nor the rules provide for central classification and cataloguing, bulk purchases and other kinds of technical aid to smaller libraries.

In the Madras Public Libraries Act as in all the Public Library Acts of other countries, the age old system of Library Committee has been retained. The library committee is relic of British tradition. In those early days, there was no body of trained professional librarians and therefore libraries had to be administered by trustees, who were sometime good scholars, not having any professional qualification. The task of directing the present day library, is technical and complicated. The large out-put of printed materials and the meagre economic position of libraries tend to make the librarian's task difficult. In none of these could a lay committee contribute to alleviate his difficulty. On the contrary, in practice the committees prove an obstruction which saps away the interest of the librarian in his work.

No administrator other than the librarian has to carry a committee with him. Therefore, can we do away with such a committee? The answer will be in the affirmative under the following conditions. A Library Committee will become less necessary when libraries are manned by trained personnel and when library administration becomes standardised, understood and made readily acceptable to the public. Again the Committee may be dispensed with when public opinion becomes

more pronounced and makes itself felt. Till then such a Committee system may be a necessary safeguard against ignorant personnel.

7 The Future

In spite of a quarter of a century of library movement, not more than two states have thought it necessary to have library legislation. Political pressure would have been brought to bear on the legislatures if there was a conscious demand by the vociferous segment of the electorates. But that segment, i.e., the literate industrial proletariat is dormant. With the development of large scale industries in the Five Year Plans, the rise of an army of semi-skilled and literate industrial workers could be foreseen and their demand for intellectual pastime will have to be provided for. It may, therefore, reasonably be hoped that the assurance of the Minister for Education for a net-work of libraries throughout the country in 1961 will be implemented and a new era of intellectual activity will be ushered in the country.

1.3 LIBRARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

P N Kaula

[Describes the growth of library schools in the country and critically examines the standard, syllabus and administrative organization of the existing courses. Stresses the need for the training of the teachers of library science and formulates several suggestions for improving library education at all levels.

0 Introduction

As stated in another paper of this symposium, library movement in India is of recent growth. Naturally there had been no nation-wide development at the beginning. It was only at a later stage that some state library organizations were formed to help the movement in their respective areas. The Indian Library Association at the national level could not create effective library consciousness both in the minds of people as well as in the Government. The result of such efforts is quite obvious. We are even today under-developed with regard to the establishment of libraries. There are hardly about 1,200 libraries worth the name in this big country having a population of 36 crores. Even including the so-called libraries with a few hundred books, the total number does not go beyond 32,000. In spite of this under-developed state of library development, the country has progressed rapidly in the field of library education. The chief role in this field has been played mostly by universities.

1 Beginnings

For a long time, it was felt that library training was not necessary and some sort of apprenticeship in a library was sufficient to serve this purpose. The condition in the developed countries had also been the same in the beginning. It was left to the genius of Dr Melvil Dewey to initiate professional training for librarians. He established the first Library School in 1887 in the Columbia College, New York. In Great Britain, it took a still longer time to establish a library school. It was only in 1921 that the London School of Librarianship was established.

2 Indian Schools

21 BARODA SCHOOL

The credit for having initiated library training in our country again goes to Baroda. The appointment of W A Bordon as Director of the State Library Department in 1910 led to the starting of a library school in 1911. Mr Bordon had the fortune of being the pupil of Dr Melvil Dewey in his first batch of trained librarians. So he had all the enthusiasm of his master. But this school did not last long.

22 PUNJAB SCHOOL

The next step in this direction was taken by another American, A Dickinson, Librarian of the Panjab University Library. He started a Library training class in 1915 and also published the book the *Panjab library primer*. This school continued till the partition of India in 1947. But its influence was largely local.

23 MADRAS SCHOOL

It was left to the dynamic personality of Dr Ranganthan to give a country-wide lead in library education and to make the country library-training-conscious. Under his inspiring leadership, the Madras Library Association started its first Certificate Course in 1929. This was taken over by the University of Madras in 1931.

24 BENGAL SCHOOL

The Bengal Library Association followed next in 1935. One of its Presidents, the late Kumar Munindradeb Rai Mahasai, arranged a library training camp at Banasberia under the auspices of the Hoogly District Library Association of which also he was the President. The Bengal Library Association ultimately started a Summer Course in Librarianship in 1937.

25 ANDHRA SCHOOL

The Andhra University started a Library School in 1935.

26 IMPERIAL LIBRARY SCHOOL

In the same year, the Imperial Library now the National Library, Calcutta, started a training course under the guidance

of its Librarian, K M Asudullah in 1935. This course was discontinued in 1945.

27 OTHER UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

The Universities at Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Aligarh started library schools in 1941, 1944, 1946, 1947 and 1951 respectively. In 1956 the Universities at Baroda and Nagpur also started training courses in Library Science. Vikram University, Ujjain also has started a training course in 1957.

28 OTHER ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS

Besides the universities, some of the State Library organizations have been conducting regular training courses in their respective areas. Andhradesa Library Association was the first in the field. The others include Bengal Library Association, Bombay Library Association, Maharashtra Library Association, Gujarat Library Association, Hyderabad Library Association, Government of India Libraries Association and the Delhi Library Association.

3 Particulars of the Courses

Analysing the agencies for organising and imparting library training in our country today, we find that there are only two agencies viz. (1) Universities; and (2) Associations. The level of training in a university is usually a full-time Diploma Course with a duration of one academic year. The Delhi University instituted a Master's Degree and a Doctorate Course in 1948. Aligarh University is having only a Certificate Course of 6 months' duration and has decided to start a Diploma Course from 1958. Baroda University has made provision for Master of Library Science also.

The Associations are conducting Certificate courses of 3 to 6 month's duration. The Delhi Library Association is conducting a Certificate Course of one year's duration with 8 papers on the subject including a paper on General Knowledge. The Government of India Libraries Association was till recently associated with a Diploma Course.

31 DIVERSITY OF COURSES

The courses have not been imparting teaching of a uniform standard. This is due to the lack of common pattern. Though

most of the papers in the curriculum appear to be common, certain centres still practise old methods and systems. This is in many cases due to the fact that the origin and development of library education in the country came from the West and are influenced by their principles and practices. In the beginning, these courses were started as an experimental measure. The standard, duration of training, papers offered, qualification for admission, scope of practical training and quality of teaching, differ from centre to centre. In universities, classes are conducted in the premises of the university libraries, which give facility for practical training. Associations conduct their courses in certain libraries and make provision for their practical training in various libraries of their areas. The syllabus, curriculum, method and standard of teaching and examination, essential qualifications for admission and finally, the duration of such courses vary from centre to centre. Some centres still initiate the pattern of the West. There is some sort of resistance in them to understand and to introduce the recognised Indian methods and systems.

32 TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES

In universities, the teaching is conducted by over-worked librarians and their staff. The standard of teaching and the standard of examination in universities need not be questioned. But it is quite clear that the Department of Library Science exists only in theory in some universities and for all practical purposes it is indistinguishable from the university library. In certain universities even an allowance is not paid to the library staff for the extra-work of teaching. It is only at the Aligarh University that a full-timed lecturer has been appointed to conduct the Certificate Course and two more have been recently appointed to start the Diploma Course. But in spite of it, the bulk of teaching is shared by the librarian and the members of his staff. This kind of arrangement is inadequate. However, the librarians at Aligarh and Delhi have been given the status and salary as Heads of the Departments of Library Science in their respective Universities. They are both in the Professorial grade. Some librarians are in the Reader's scale

and that is perhaps due to the fact that they are conducting courses in Library Science. The Delhi University which has got the unique position not only in India but in the Commonwealth for having instituted a Master's Degree and a Doctorate Course in Library Science has yet to appoint full-time lecturers in library science after Dr Ranganathan left that university. Thus teaching is very much affected and the library profession cannot ignore this lacuna in imparting library education in the country.

33 TEACHERS IN ASSOCIATIONS

The teaching in courses organised by Library Associations is conducted by selfless souls mostly on voluntary basis. But competence to teach and to maintain standard is what should be the first criterion of such teaching. This is not generally kept in view because a competent person may not be prepared to do the voluntary work for the profession. Hence many of these courses are suffering from want of competent teachers.

4 India's Needs

India needs an army of trained librarians. It is unfortunate that there is no nation-wide well-knit library-grid at the moment. It is because we have moved very slowly towards library legislation. Only the Madras and the Andhra States have got library Acts and it is in these States that the need for trained library personnel is acute. What would be the position when the other States also enact library legislation? The establishment and maintenance of a net-work of libraries will depend solely on well-trained library personnel. But where are the centres to train library personnel? That is a problem which should be examined at the national level.

41 SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

By the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the country will have 14 State Central Libraries and 320 District Libraries. But that is only a rough indication of what the country needs. The needs have been worked out in greater details and in a more co-ordinated way by Dr Ranganathan in his *Library development plan: Thirty year programme for India* in 1950. Dr Ranganathan has estimated that India will need 1,20,000 trained

library personnel when the library personality of India is developed to its full stature. Dr Ranganathan has also classed the trained personnel into four categories as under: (a) Leaders (b) Semi-leaders (c) Professionals (d) Semi professionals. He has worked out the actual figures for all these categories and the yearly requirement has been estimated to be 20, 40, 240 and 3,700 respectively in these four categories.

5 Training Centres

The country will naturally require different levels of training centres. The existing centres are insufficient even for present day needs. To train about 4,000 persons at different levels every year will need many centres. The teaching has to be at the Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Doctorate levels. At present there is only one centre in India which imparts instruction from Diploma to Doctorate level. Even in that centre full facilities have not been provided for continuing the Degree and Doctorate courses.

6 Training of Teachers

It has already been explained that the existing schools suffer from want of trained teachers. In fact there are no full time teachers. But what will happen when the country will have many more centres of training. There has been a need to start a training institute for teachers of library science. It is understood that the Government of India has taken steps to meet this situation. The country may be having an All India Institute of Library Science attached to the Delhi University.

7 Dr Ranganathan's Endowment

Dr Ranganathan has been all along thinking on such lines. He had been entertaining a wish to give his life's earnings for the pursuit of library science. He fulfilled this wish during last year when he donated Rs. 1,00,000 to the University of Madras. The University has trebled the amount donated by Dr Ranganathan and capitalised it for maintaining a Professorship in Library Science.

71. SARADA RANGANATHAN PROFESSOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Appropriately, the University has named it the Sarada Ranganathan Chair of Library Science, after the life-partner of

the donor, who had been giving her sympathetic support to him during all his years of library activity. This is the first endowed Professorship in our Commonwealth and perhaps even in the world. The Government of India will do well to recognise this new Institute and strengthen it by providing for the maintenance of Readers, Lecturers and Research Fellows. If the government does so, it may well become an All-Asia Institute. Perhaps, it can develop into the most advanced Institute in the world for research on library science.

8 Library Literature

India has produced a vast amount of literature on library science mostly by Dr Ranganathan. But this literature is not sufficient to meet the demand of the training centres. At present the centres are depending mostly on imported stuff which is out of date and unsuited to Indian conditions. Efforts have to be made to produce literature on teaching of library science. The famine in this direction has to be lifted before even new centres are opened. But what is required is not mere copying the Western literature but contributing our own as given to us by Dr Ranganathan. In fact, some arrangement should be made immediately to bring out new editions of Ranganathan's treatises and manuals; many of which are out of print. This at least should be done, until others come forward to write new books of their own. Books in the national and regional languages should also be brought out to meet the demand of trainees, teachers and librarians that is likely to arise within a few years.

9 Some Suggestions

To improve the standard and efficiency of the existing centres and to chalk out an agreed syllabus and curriculum at the universities, initiative has to be taken by the librarians incharge of such training centres. They should meet together and discuss the problem of library education and give a lead to the country. Of course they can meet under the chairmanship of the Master-Architect in Library Science—Dr S R Ranganathan. They should also invite the President, Indian Library

1.3 LIBRARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

Association and the Directors or representatives of other training centres. If the Government could arrange such a meeting, it would be ideal. The details can be filled up competently by such a committee. Perhaps the University Grants commission can take the initiative in the matter.

The following suggestions may be considered for this purpose:

1. Diploma Courses should have whole time teachers at the university level.
2. At least one more university should impart training leading to a Degree and research in library science.
3. Training at the lower level of Certificate Course should be left to professional associations with competent teachers and standard syllabus.
4. At least one university in each state should start library schools with full facilities for teaching.
5. The Departments of Library Science in universities should be separate entities, from the university libraries.
6. At the lower levels more emphasis should be laid on practical training. The aim should be to enable the trainees to do the work in a small library.
7. Arrangements should be made to bring out literature on the teaching of library science.
8. Training should be made available for teachers in library science.
9. The University Grants Commission should provide adequate grant to universities specifically for teaching of library science.
10. The State Governments should provide an ad-hoc grant to their respective State Library Associations for conducting courses in library science.
11. Professional literature should be brought out by universities conducting training courses.
12. The Union Government as well as the State Governments should encourage the production of library literature.

1.4 LIBRARY LITERATURE IN INDIA

L G Parab

[Indian library literature surveyed in two groups—those of the Pre-Ranganathan era and of the Ranganathan era. The latter period is described as the 'Golden age' of the library literature.]

Introduction

India can boast of libraries, in a restricted sense, at least from the time of the Buddha. These libraries generally formed a part of religious institutions like the Buddhist *Viharas* and the Brahmanical or Jain Temples. The famous Buddhist Universities of Taxila, Nalanda and Vikrama-Shila had well-arranged large libraries. Likewise certain universities of the South, e.g. at Kanchi and Madura, have been known for their literary treasures. But there is no evidence to show that the librarians there had any kind of "professional training". The idea of a modern library and a modern librarian, at least in India, is of a very recent growth and even in Europe and America it does not go back to more than a century.

With the spread of "English" education in India, need for libraries in the modern sense was felt and libraries came into existence. The library movement in India can be said to have begun with the beginning of this century.

1 Two Periods

While attempting a survey of library literature in India, it would be convenient to divide it into two periods with special reference to the creative output and the library movement.

It is agreed on all hands that Dr S R Ranganathan has been a dominant figure in the Indian library world. As it is rightly pointed out by Mr Berwick Sayers, his "literary activity is perhaps unequalled in the library field before, and hardly likely to be surpassed....A list of his works reads like a bibliography of our subject and all are aware of his contribution to the study of classification". It was therefore quite clear that

he dominated the period from 1931 to 1957 ; and let us call this the *Ranganathan Period*. The other, it would be reasonable to name as the *Pre-Ranganathan Period*. The two periods are, of course, not water-tight compartments. What is aimed at here, is convenience and nothing else.

2 Pre-Ranganathan Period-1890-1930

This period may be taken to begin somewhere about the close of the last century. "English" education gave new light to the people and they began to think for themselves. The resulting hunger and thirst for knowledge led to the establishment of libraries, though on a small scale, all over the country. Librarians were appointed to *look after* them. They had to face special problems peculiar to this subcontinent. Foreign publications on library science were the only source of help to them. But conditions in India were different. Gradually the librarian began to think over the problems facing him and thus literature came into existence and slowly began to grow. It is a matter of gratification that the Indian library literature, as we have it today, is remarkable both in quality and quantity.

The Pre-Ranganathan period has a little creative activity to its credit. But this was the period when library movement took root in India.

21 CHIEF BOOKS

To J Macfarlane, the first Librarian of the Calcutta Imperial Library (now the National Library, Calcutta), goes the honour of writing the first book on library literature in India. He wrote it in 1898. He organised the library and became its first librarian in 1902. The first Indian to write a book on the subject was BH Mehta. His book *Hints on library administration in India* was published at Surat in 1913. But it was A D Dickinson, who discussed practically the whole library economy in his *Panjab library primer* (Lahore, 1916), mostly following Brown's *Manual*. S V Narsinga Sastry's *Public libraries at home and abroad* saw the problem with reference to Andhradesa only. *Library manual for Indian schools* (1922) by T O D Dunn. drew the attention of the teacher

towards the school library. J S Kudalkar's *Baroda library movement, 1906-19*; (Baroda, 1919), gave a stimulus to library movement in India. The former Baroda State under its enlightened ruler had already made considerable progress in the field and was going ahead as a torch-bearer. *Baroda and its libraries* (Baroda, 1928) by N M Dutt is in fact the third edition of his earlier work, *The library system of the Baroda State* (1924). Dutt's work though mostly of a descriptive nature, throws a flood of light on the efficient library service in that state and Indian library movement in general. It would not be out of place, here, to mention the name of W A Borden, the first Director of the state libraries in Baroda 1910-13, who invented a system of classification known as "the Baroda Classification scheme and alphabetical code for authors' surnames" (1910-13).

22 SECOND LINE OF LITERATURE

During the first quarter of this century, there also appeared the following books which related to library literature either wholly or partially : *List of most important libraries in India* (1908), *Imperial library guide*, (Calcutta, 1916), *Imperial Library-cataloguing rules* (almost the same as those of the British Museum rules) and *Scheme of shelf-arrangement of books*. I do not mention here catalogues etc. issued by different libraries at different times, but it is necessary to state that the Bombay Native General Library (The Franji Cowasji's Institute) Bombay, and the Allahabad Public Library, Allahabad, had issued their catalogues as early as 1883 and 1894 respectively.

23 BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Crude bibliographical attempts like *Maharashtra vangmaya-suchi* (1805-1917) Nagpur, *List of scientific periodicals in the Bombay Presidency*, Bombay, 1901 etc. were not uncommon.

24 LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

By and by, several library associations came into existence between 1915 and 1935 in different parts of the country and accelerated the library movement in India. The State Library

Association of Baroda gave a lead, and the Madras Library Association continued the good task with an untiring zeal under the guidance of Dr S R Ranganathan. The Indian Library Association, established in 1933 tried to co-ordinate the work done all over the country.

3 Ranganathan Period 1931—

These library associations and the biennial sessions of the All India Library Conference brought together the library, the public and the Government. Many associations had their own organs in which creative librarians wrote, discussed and criticised many problems which confronted the responsible librarians of a changing India. And thus we come to the second period or phase of Indian Library Literature. It is so much influenced by Dr Ranganathan that I have ventured to call it the *Ranganathan Period*. This epoch covering about 27 years 1933-1955. It is perhaps the most creative period in our science so far in India. These 25 years—more aptly the latter half—has been a period of incessant activity and remarkable production. Almost all aspects of Library Science were minutely examined, studied and experimented on during this period. All that was good in foreign systems was absorbed and a new technique to suit Indian conditions was evolved. A new system of classification known as the Colon Classification, more flexible than the almost universally accepted Decimal Classification, was invented, experimented on, and continuously improved during this period.

31 GOLDEN AGE

It is interesting to note that the first half of the period produced about fifteen books while the second half gave us as many as 52 notable publications. This latter portion of the period can be called the *Golden Age* of Indian Library Literature. It was in this period that the Colon Classification was adapted to the Depth classification needed for Documentation Work and that the *Philosophy of classification*, a classic by itself, was written. It was this period that produced the Classified Catalogue Code the Dictionary Catalogue Code and the

Library Catalogue : Fundamentals and procedure. Some scholarly treatises on Organisation and Reference Service—*Post-War reconstruction of libraries in India*, *Library development plan for India* ; *National Library System : A plan for India*, and *Reference service and bibliography* were written during this period. One is wonder-struck to know that all but one of the above mentioned publications are by Dr Ranganathan and the exception is jointly written in collaboration with one of his former students. His *Preface to library science* ; *Library manual* and *Public library provision and documentation problems* belong to this period. Dr Ranganathan has a dynamic analytical mind, the clear intellect of a mathematician and the energy of a Bhagiratha. With the help of these three, he has astonished the library world and showed it "a way forward" But his devotion to mathematics and too much insistence upon the ultra-scientific aspect of librarianship may complicate matters. Mr Stokes once said : "In a profession such as librarianship where personal relations are acute, the cold and impersonal nature of mathematics must surely cause it to occupy a less important place than Dr Ranganathan suggests". One is inclined to agree with him partially though not fully.

4 Contributions 1933-50

Let me turn now to some of the publications by other authors. These are about 30 ; out of them, there are hardly about fifteen which merit mention here, the rest being mostly pamphlets with little or no originality at all.

S Parkhi's *Granthalaya shastracha onama* (Marathi) (A. B. C. of Library Science), Poona, 1933, was the first book of its kind in Marathi ; His *Decimal and Colon Classifications* (1945) examines the two systems on their merits. *Reference service in libraries* (1945) by the same author has been a handy favourite with diploma students. *Principles of library classification with special reference to Colon and Decimal Classifications* (1950) is also a handy volume for students of Library Science. His latest book is *Dvi-bindu-vargi-karana*, a Marathi rendering of *Colon classification*.

R G Kanade's *Prachin va arvachin granthalayen* (Marathi-1938) is a book on the history of libraries. *Reference assistance to Indian readers* (Lucknow-1940) is of a more comprehensive nature than Parkhi's booklet. "*Manual of library service for children*" (Lahore-1941) is a good handy book on the subject. In 1947, appeared V K Nayar's *Libraries and mass education*. The question of adult education has been engaging the attention of our educationists for a long time. But its magnitude has all along remained the same. Rai Mathura Prasad's *Pustakalaya* (1948) ; S H Razvi's *Library sudhar* ; K S Hingwe's *Itihasachen vargikaran* (Poona, 1948) (Classification of history) ; V L Padole's *Marathi granthalayancha itihasa* (Nagpur, 1951) and Fyzee Committee Report (Report of the Library Development Committee) Bombay, 1939-40 are also products of the same period.

5 After 1950

M Zubair's *Practical cataloguing* (Aligarh, 1951) P Nagabhushanam's *Reading room* (1951) and K Chandrasekharan's *Library Science in India* (Madras, 1953) are small but useful books. *Cataloguing : Theory and practice : A guide to the student of library science* (1954) and *Introduction to public library organization* (Bombay, 1955) both by C G Vishwanathan are handy guide books to students. In 1955 Dr J S Sharma came out with his *Mahatma Gandhi-a descriptive bibliography*.—The first comprehensive bibliography of the Father of the Nation (1955). By the end of the last year he gave us bibliographies on Pt. Nehru and Shri Vinoba Bhave. For some time in the past he has been working on a bibliography of the Indian National Congress and we hope to see it soon. *Headings and Canons* by Dr Ranganathan, published in 1955, give a comparative study of different catalogue codes. The first four issues of the *Journal of the Indian Library Association* (successor) to *Abgila* appeared breaking a silence of about two years. Let us hope that this organ of the Indian Library Association will prosper and become more and more useful to the profession day by day. B K Datta's *Practical guide to library procedure* (Bombay, 1956), though a modest attempt, is sure to help small

libraries in the manner of Doubleday's *Manual* which has been long out of print. The survey (upto 1956) cannot be complete without mentioning *NIFOR guide to Indian periodicals* (Poona 1956) published by the National Information Centre, Poona, which with all its handicaps, has been proving very useful to the Indian librarians and the *Union catalogue of learned periodicals in the libraries of South Asia* (Delhi, 1952) edited by Dr. Ranganathan and his devoted band of workers.

6 Promotion by Library Association

Various library associations played their part in enriching our library literature. But the following should deserve a mention here :—

- 1 Andhradesh Library Association ; 2 Bengal Library Association ; 3 Indian Library Association ; 4 Maharashtra Library Association ; 5 Madras Library Association ; 6 Punjab Library Association ; 7 State Library Association, Baroda.

7 Future

There are many dynamic potentialities in the young men in the profession and at this stage it can be said without doubt that there should be a bright future for the Indian library literature.

The *Ranganathan Period* is, or to be more precise, shall be a period of momentous decisions. The professional literature produced during this period, therefore, shall go a long way in moulding the minds of those who shall have a say in the matter ; no sooth-sayer is needed to foretell this.

8 Periodical Literature

A survey of a literature is not complete without a reference to its periodicals which are in a way responsible for its creation. The library literature in India is not an exception to it. The oldest library periodical *Library miscellany*, a quarterly in English, Marathi and Gujarati, was published from Baroda, 1912-19.

Here is a chronological list of select Indian periodicals on Library Science.

- 1 *Granthalaya sarvasvamu*. 1916 (Telugu)

- 2 *Indian library journal*. (1924-36)
- 3 *Bulletin of the Bengal Library Association*. (1937)
- 4 *Memoirs of the Madras Library Association*. (1939, 1941, 1944)
- 5 *Modern librarian*. (1930-47)
- 6 *Andhra granthalayamu*. (1939-41)
- 7 i *Library bulletin*. (1942-46)
 ii *Abgila*. (1949-53)
 iii *Journal of the Indian Library Association*. (1953)
- 8 *Indian librarian*. (1946-)
- 9 *Sahitya sahakar* (Marathi). (1951-)
- 10 *Pustakalaya* (Bihar Library Association). (1948-)
- 11 *Pustakalaya sandesh*. (1950-)
- 12 *Granthalaya* (Hyderabad Library Association). (1955-57)

Indian periodical literature lacks continuity though its quality has been on the whole good. It is high time that the profession takes it seriously and puts it on sound lines.

81 Research Periodicals

The first advanced medium for research in library science was the *Annals* of the Indian Library Association, which was the first part of the *Abgila*. It has earned a permanent place in the world of librarians. After its discontinuance by the Indian Library Association, out of deference to the demand from the profession in India and other countries, Dr Ranganathan launched the *Annals of library science* in 1954 to continue the several series of research-articles started in the *Abgila*. From 1955, its management has been taken up by the Indoc, with Dr Ranganathan and S Parthasarathy as editors. It is a purely research-periodical. It covers all the sections of library science—classification, cataloguing, documentation, library education, library legislation, bibliography building, and every other sector. It may be claimed that to-day the *Annals of library science* is the most advanced library-research-periodical in the world. This is a fitting culmination of India's library literature during the Ranganathan Period.

1.5 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

P N Kaula

[Traces the history of the Indian library movement in its various aspects. Elucidates important features of the movement in the different states. Describes the growth of the state and the national library organizations. Makes out a case for the development of the library personality of India.]

0 Introduction

Library movement is the conscious establishment and maintenance of a net-work of libraries, to bring knowledge to people—not merely to a restricted clientele as in earlier days but to one and all according to need and capacity.

In other words, libraries are no longer the sanctum of the *chosen few*, but a hospitable house of knowledge catering to the most elementary as well as to the most advanced requirements of the people. The widening of the library service as a means of self-education as well as an instrument of mass education, is the hall mark of the concept of library movement as it is today. The movement started in Great Britain in the middle of the nineteenth century and in the USA also at about the same time. But in India it is of recent origin and is still in toddler's stage.

1 Background

The tradition of learning and literature has been a valued factor in India since ancient times and so we hear of certain libraries which sprang up in the recognised seats of learning. In fact, Dr S Radhakrishnan goes to say that "in the old days teachers of India were themselves librarians and they were held in the highest esteem." They were "mobile libraries" according to Newton Mohun Dutt and "memory libraries" according to Richardson. But the libraries as such were not agencies for the dissemination of knowledge for one and all without any restriction whatsoever. In other words, they were not public libraries which could satisfy the Laws of Library Science. These libraries known as *Sarasvati Bhandaras* were attached to

temples, monstries, educational institutions, palaces and the houses of wealthy and influential people. Certain Hindu and Muslim rulers had libraries attached to their palaces, but they were for the exclusive use of the privileged classes. These rulers were patrons of learning, no doubt, but knowledge as such was not accessible to any but the *chosen few*.

11 CONDITION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Democracy in knowledge was a concept unheard of in the past and so we do not hear of any movement for the establishment of public libraries till the nineteenth century. On the advent of the British in India, with the treasure of knowledge they found in this country, they established the India Office Library in London as early as 1789 and this has grown as the "largest specialist oriental library in existence." In 1808 for the first time, the Bombay Government put up a proposal to register libraries which were given copies of publications published from the "Funds for the Encouragement of Literature". In August 1835 the first public literary was started at Calcutta from private resources and by 1841 it had a collection of 20,000 publications.

By 1850 public libraries came to be established in the three presidency cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras mostly for the benefit of the British residents. These libraries were not "free"; they were supported by subscription. Towards the close of the nineteenth century, free libraries were established in certain big cities, generally seats of provincial governments and also in the capital cities of certain Indian states.

12 BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The year 1900 is a landmark in the history of library movement. It was in this year that the Calcutta Public Library was purchased by the Government and soon after it opened a Reading Room, which later grew into the Imperial Library and now the National Library at Calcutta. In 1951 it had a collection of 5,41,259 volumes. The books consulted and barrowed stood at 49,385. The Punjab Public Library at Lahore (now in Pakistan), one of the biggest public libraries

in India before the partition, was also brought into existence in 1900. But a movement to start a net-work of free public libraries was non-existent. Neither the Government at the centre nor those in the provinces, nor in the Indian states gave any incentive to the public library movement.

2 Birth of the Movement

The pioneer attempt at library movement goes to the credit of Baroda whose late ruler Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, being impressed by the splendid work done by public libraries in the West, imported an American librarian W. C. Bordon and built up an elaborate library system for his State during a short span of three years 1907-10. He even donated his Palace Library containing 20,000 volumes for this purpose.

Baroda established a Central Library which was prolific in branch libraries. A separate Library Department, a Bureau of Publications and a net-work of village and travelling libraries were also established besides imparting instructions in librarianship. The Baroda Library Association also came into being in 1926. Today 85% of Baroda's urban and rural population are served by libraries. Since the merger of the state with Bombay, the libraries are under the supervision of a curator.

21 MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA

The people in Andhra were stimulated by the movement in Baroda and were first in the country to form an organization for this purpose. The Andhra Desa Library Association came into existence in 1914 and established several libraries through voluntary co-operation among the people themselves. In 1935 the Central Library of Peddapalem started library service in boats instead of motor vans and this service was later extended to passengers travelling by boats between 30 villages. This service is called "the floating library service" and has produced good results. The Association has also conducted library pilgrimages on foot as well as on cycles, the first of its kind in India. The Association has published about two dozen booklets and has *Andhra Granthalayamu* as its organ. Training course for rural librarians is also conducted by the Association.

22 MOVEMENT IN BENGAL

The Bengal Library Association was brought into being in 1929 and has been active in promoting library movement in the state. Its great President Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai sought to introduce a public library bill in the Bengal Legislature in 1931; but did not make any head way. Calcutta is, perhaps, the only city in India which has a library system serving most of its divisions in the absence of library legislation. The neighbouring urban areas also have a chain of public libraries.

In order to organise and co-ordinate libraries in rural areas, a Central Library has been started at Bankipur and three Area Libraries at Kalanavagram, Sarisha and Srinikatan. These libraries organise book-exchange and circulation service by means of hampers mounted on mobile-vans and bicycles to adjacent areas. There is also a film library which has got 346 films. The salient features of the movement in this State has been brought out by Kumari Nilima Devi in her article 1.6.

23 MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

The movement took an effective shape in Madras State. The Madras Library Association was formed in 1928; and due to the dynamic personality and drive of the greatest of all librarians, Dr S R Ranganathan, it carried forward developments in all the facets of library movement; this culminated in the passing of the first Library Act of India in 1948. Dr D B Krishna Rao's article 1.7 deals in detail with this movement.

24 MOVEMENT IN THE PUNJAB

The movement in this state began with the reorganisation of the Punjab University Library by A Dickenson in 1915 who also imparted practical training to librarians. The Punjab Library Association was formed in 1929 which started the quarterly the *Modern librarian* to promote movement in and outside the state.

In 1946 another quarterly the *Indian librarian* was started by a veteran librarian Shri Sant Ram Bhatia from Lahore. After the Partition, a new Association was formed in this state.

The *Modern librarian* stopped its publication and the *Indian librarian* continued to appear from Jullunder. Book festivals and exhibitions have been organised to popularise library movement in various parts of this state.

In 1950, the State Government appointed a special committee of officer to drafts a comprehensive scheme for the entire state. A Central Library Committee was formed to co-ordinate the services of all the libraries of the state. The committee formulated various schemes for reorganisation of existing libraries including their building and furniture. District Library Committees have been formed to implement the recommendations of the Central Library Committee.

The Government has also provided grant to various libraries. By 1953 the Government had spent Rs 1,63,000 on this scheme. It also gave a sum of Rs 20,000 to the Central Library Committee.

The Central Secretariat Library at Chandigarh has got more than 50,000 volumes. A State Central Library has also been established at Chandigarh. 1,800 new libraries have been set up under the library scheme and Government has spent nearly Rs 13,12,000 on the entire library movement for five years 1950-56.

25 MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay appointed a Library Development Committee in 1939; but it did not implement its recommendations till 1947. In 1946, Shri R S Parkhi asked Dr Ranganathan to draft a library development plan for the state. This has been published. The State has started rural libraries besides establishing a State Central Library at Bombay city and three Regional Libraries at Dharwar, Poona and Ahmedabad for its three linguistic regions. Libraries have also been established in twenty-two towns and in taluka towns.

The Bombay Library Association was formed in 1944. There are other library associations in the State—the Poona Library Association formed in 1945 and the Maharashtra Library Association formed in 1949. The Poona Library Association

has now merged itself with the Maharashtra Library Association. The Gujarat Library Association has been formed in 1953. Karnatak region has also got an Association of its own. The Government is spending about Rs 3,50,000 on about 200 libraries and are giving substantial grant to 1,600 libraries. Shri N M Ketkar's article 1.8 gives in detail the description of this movement.

26 MOVEMENT IN KERALA

For the first time the Government of Travancore allocated grants to libraries in 1936. Kerala Library Association came into existence in 1942. With the formation of the United States of Travancore-Cochin, the Government took steps to increase the number of libraries. There are 1,981 libraries looked after by Organising Inspectors. The budget provision is Rs 1,40,000 and grant is given according to the graded list of libraries. The number of books in the libraries in 1950 was 11,58,750 and the Government spent 2 pies per head on an average. A monthly called *Granthlokam* is published. The history of the movement in this state has been described in detail in Shri T V Menon's article 1.9.

27 MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD

The movement took an effective turn in Hyderabad after the formation of the Hyderabad Library Association. The Association has succeeded in running a training course in library science and in promoting legislation for establishing a net-work of public libraries in Hyderabad. It has started the quarterly organ the *Granthalaya*. The Association has been holding annual conferences to give impetus to the movement; this has resulted in the passing of the Hyderabad Libraries Act in 1955. With the dis-integration of the State on November 1, 1956, the activities of the Association have been confined to the Andhra State. The Hyderabad Library Association has been merged with the state organisation of the Andhra State and the organisation has been renamed Andhra Pradesh Library Association.

started its quarterly organ the *Library chronicle* from September 1957.

3 All-India Organizations

31 INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the all-India level, the Indian Library Association was started in 1933 which has been popularising library movement by holding biennial library conferences and in certain other ways to make India library-conscious. It had quarterly organ the *Library bulletin* from 1942 to 1946, which continued as *Abgila* or *Annals, Bulletin and Granthalaya of the ILA* from 1949 to 1953 and as the *Journal of the ILA* from 1955. At the biennial library conferences symposia on various library problems have been organised and discussed. The Association has also published eight standard works in English and Hindi, all by Dr Ranganathan. A *Directory of libraries in India* was first published by the Association in 1938 and its other editions came out in 1942 and 1951.

The Association did intensive work from 1946-53 under the dynamic personality of Dr. Ranganathan, who is regarded Father of Library Movement in this country. During this period he made the Association more scientific in outlook and brought it in close association with the UNESCO, FID, IFLA and other international organisations. It took up the compilation of the *Union catalogue of periodicals in the libraries of South Asia* and brought out a pilot fascicule in 1950 and the Science Volume in 1952. Two more projects viz. (1) Rendering of Asian names; and (2) Directory of Asian periodicals were entrusted by UNESCO to this Association under Dr Ranganathan. It had organised a Library Seminar and a Library Research Circle in Delhi. The Association had been receiving grant from the Centre as well as from various State Governments. The Association had its last conference at Calcutta in April, 1956, where symposia on several aspects of library science were discussed.

32 IASLIC

Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres (IASLIC) was formed in 1955. It had its first confe-

rence in 1956 along with that of the Tenth All India Library Conference. The Second Conference was held in 1957 at Calcutta.

33 AUTLA

The trained library personnel from Aligarh University Library Science Course have formed themselves into an association in 1956. The Association is called the Aligarh University Trained Librarians' Association and has its central office at Delhi. ✕

4 Library Training

With the growth of library movement and the springing up of libraries, the status of librarians is slowly going up and more facilities for training in library science are available in this country. Certificate, Diploma, Master's Degree and Doctorate Courses are conducted by various universities. Certain state organisations are conducting regular training classes at the Certificate and Diploma level. The details about these facilities are given by the author in his paper on library education.

5 Library Literature

India has produced profuse literature on library science. It has invented new techniques and systems which have been recognised by advanced countries and adopted by international organisations and introduced in certain national and international projects. Contributions of Dr Ranganathan alone number about 50 standard works and 800 articles. Shri L G Parab has dealt with this subject in detail in his article 1.4.

6 Library Legislation

India's constitutional structure is such that the centre is not directly concerned with education and consequently with library legislation. The states have to adopt legislative measures themselves. Legislation is vital as it alone can lead to the rapid and stabilised growth of libraries and library service. Till now, Madras, Andhra and the former State of Hyderabad have passed Library Acts. Mysore also contemplated a library bill. Shri C S Krishnamurthy and Dr J S Sharma have analysed this topic in their articles 1.2 and 1.11 respectively.

8 Other Factors

Some universities and academic organisations have contributed to the growth of library movement in this country. The Indian adult education movement coupled with social education programmes have stimulated the growth of libraries. It was in the year 1940 when the Central Advisory Board of Education said that libraries were essential for solving the adult education problems of the country. Recommendations of certain educational commissions also laid stress on the need of libraries which naturally gave impetus to the movement.

91 Under the First Five Year Plan

The First Five Year Plan had proposed the setting up of a National Central Library and "improvement of library service". The Government of India had appointed a National Central Library Committee in 1949 and had been of the opinion of establishing the library at New Delhi.

Some of the State Governments have set up an integrated library service for intensive educational development. The scheme though initiated by the Central Government was to have a central library in each region with a net-work of circulating libraries in villages served through deposit stations and mobile vans. By the end of the Plan, 29 areas in the country had adopted this type of integrated library service.

Nine State Governments proposed to set up State Central Libraries. They include Assam, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and the former States of Pepsu, Saurashtra, Bhopal, and Vindhya Pradesh. Already some states have set up or were in the process of setting up District Libraries. They were Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the former States of Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. The Central Government has provided finance for 129 District and Regional libraries including 17 children's libraries.

92 Under the Second Five Year Plan

Library provision has been made under the Second Five Year Plan. Under this plan all the 320 and odd districts in the country will have district libraries with circulating library

service. By the end of the First Plan, about 100 districts had been covered by this service.

The Integrated Library Scheme envisages the development of a net-work of libraries in each State or linguistic region with a State Central Library at the apex and the District Libraries as the main distributory libraries. The National Central Library will also be established during this Plan-period.

A sum of about 140 lakhs has been allotted for library development in the states. More than half this amount will be borne by the Central Government. Another Rs 10 lakhs have also been allotted for setting up a Central Institute for the training of librarians. The Central Institute of Library Science is proposed to be set up at Delhi affiliated to the Delhi University.

93 Library Personality

India's library personality can be judged from the number of libraries we have got in our country today. In 1942 we had 13,000 village libraries.

✕ In 1951 the number increased. The *Indian library directory* includes only those whose book-stock is above 5,000. By the end of March 1954 India had 32,000 libraries most of them small and many only in name. They had a book-stock of over 71 lakhs which was used by 377 lakhs out of a population of 360 million. This means that 50 persons could hardly share one book and more than ten persons read not more than one book in a year. India's literacy percentage is only 16.6. On that assumption only one literate adult reads one book in a year. Against this poor percentage, *per capita* annual use of books in the United States is 3.37 volumes and in the U.K. 7.7 volumes in a year. The libraries have *per capita* 1.24 volumes in U.S. and 1.15 in U.K. These countries spent on libraries *per capita* Rs 4.55 and Rs 3.5 respectively; while in India it is less than a pice per head per year. In other words, five persons between themselves contribute 1 anna in a year for library service.

94 The Actual Need

Dr S R Ranganathan's *Plan for the library development of India* published by the Delhi University envisages the following library systems:

- a Reservoir Library System:
 - 1 National Central Library 1
 - 2 State Central Libraries 22
- b Public Library Systems:
 - 1 City Library System: 154
 - i City Central Library 154
 - ii City Branch Library 790
 - 2 Rural Library System:
 - i Rural Central Library 360
 - ii Rural Branch Library 4,053
 - iii Delivery Station 2,68,361
 - iv Librachine 13,107
- c Academic Library System;
- d Business Library System; and
- e Special Library System.

The library manpower required to implement this plan has also been estimated. This is as follows:

<i>Public Library System</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>All Library Systems</i>
57,829	Professionnal	1,15,965
17,978	Clerical	23,077
13,007	Artisan	13,207
88,672	Unskilled	1,30,199
	Total	2,82,448

The financial aspect of the plan has been worked out to be Rs 59 crores per annum.

At the Tenth All India Library Conference held at Hyderabad in 1953, a working paper on *Library service in the Second Five Year Plan* drafted by Dr Ranganathan was discussed by librarians. It was approved that there should be 150 City Library Systems and 400 Rural Library Systems, besides a number of

academic and industrial libraries in India. Since 1 November 1956 there should be only 14 State Central Libraries since the number of states have been reduced to 14. The Government's policy is to have a district as a unit with libraries established in 320 districts of India. The chain proposed is to have State Central Libraries, District Libraries and village libraries. Dr. Ranganathan's plan analysing the actual library needs should be adopted to build the library grid for the country with such modifications as is required in the present set up.

95 The Trinity

To strengthen the library movement, the trinity of books, librarians and users have to be maintained at all levels. There is indeed an intense book-famine in Indian languages with regard to current thought. To meet this situation the Book Trust will prepare and publish literature suited to the masses along the lines laid down by Dr S R Ranganathan in his *Social education literature* of 1951. With the development of libraries and the production of cheap and standard books for adults and children, the book-famine can be lifted. But that is not enough. The nation-wide library grid requires the services of trained librarians. The librarian, whom Shri K G Saiyidain regards as "something of an educationist", should not be left unattended. He should get a proper status, salary and recognition like that of an educationist both from the public as well as from the authorities and get created in him unbounded zeal and enthusiasm for demonstrating his talents. The library movement cannot gain any effective ground unless and until librarians are trained and their service conditions are improved.

96 Slogan of the Library Movement

The work of the librarians is an integral part of building a new India. Our Prime Minister has stated more than once that there should be "one village—one library". That is actually the slogan of the library movement. The slogan of the Education Departments and educationists so far has been, 'one village—one school'. The integrated library service leading to a network of libraries, with the superstructure of a National Central

Library, National Libraries, State Central Libraries, District Libraries down to Librachines whether in the form of motor vans or boats or cycles will raise the library personality of India to its full stature. But it must have an army of trained librarians. The people have to be educated in democracy. That is essential to maintain our freedom. Pt. Nehru has emphasised that reading-habit should be developed as that was connected with the thinking-habit. "If people gave up reading habit, obviously they become lopsided and cease to grow". Thus the need for creating reading habit and reading facilities. The flame for reading has to be kindled both in the young and in the adult. That is the deeper function of the library movement.

97 The Future

With the advanced training in library science and the publication of original and standard works, in sharp contrast to underdeveloped library service, the need is a more broad-based acceptance of the library ideal at all levels both by authorities and by people. And this need requires the active agency of organisations in all states and at the centre, to carry the need of the people to the authorities concerned and obtain their support and incentive to develop the library personality of our country. Country-wide effort should be made to introduce library legislation. That is essential if we are to bring our country to the world-standard in an expeditious way.

The appointment of a Library Committee by the Government in 1956 is a welcome sign. It will survey the existing condition of libraries in the country and recommend the ways and means for rapid library development to the Government.

In January 1954 the Joint Working Party of the Indian National Commission on Development of Co-operation and Liason between National Commissions of Unesco accepted the following suggestion: "Holding of an Asian Library Conference within the next two years as recommended in a resolution of the Cultural Sub-Commission". Such Conferences would give great impetus to library movement in and outside India.

97 An Advantage

Great Britain had a Library Act before its Library Association was formed. But in India, national and state library associations have come into existence before the library acts. That is an advantage to us. The associations can play an effective role in popularising library movement thereby raising the library edifice of India.

98 Leadership In Library Science

Library movement will have to face certain unusual difficulties in its toddler stage. India should not blindly imitate the methods of other countries. It has developed its own methods, techniques and organisation. Its contribution to library science has been recognised all the world over. It should, therefore, take a leap to reach its goal. The New India aspires to take big strides in various fields. It should do similarly in the library field also. Its position and prestige is already very high in the library map of the world due to the unique contributions of its noble son Dr Ranganathan and is, therefore, considered a fully developed country in library science, in the words of Dr Luther Evans, former Librarian of Congress in USA and present Director General of Unesco. An International Study Conference on the contributions made by India to library science was held in London in May last year. The Conference was jointly sponsored by International Federation for Documentation (FID), Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, London (ASLIB), School of Librarianship, University of London and Classification Research Circle, England. The Conference recommended adoption of Indian techniques in classification and cataloguing. This incidentally demonstrates the achievements of India in library science. It is, therefore, the duty and the responsibility of the librarians themselves and equally so of the authorities of our country to maintain the foremost position that India has achieved in the world of library science and help the nation to build the new, happy and prosperous India of our dream.

991 Appendix

MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN
LIBRARY MOVEMENT

It would be helpful to know the milestones in the history of library movement in this country. It is given chronologically as under :

1	The Biggest Library (National Library, Calcutta)	...	1900
2	The Beginning of the Library Movement (Baroda)	...	1907
3	The First Training Class in Library Science (Baroda)	...	1911
4	The First Library Periodical (<i>The library miscellany</i>)	...	1912
5	The First Book on Library Science (<i>The Punjab library primer</i>)	...	1916
6	The First All India Library Conference [Sponsored by the Government of India] (Lahore)	...	1918
7	The First All India Public Library Conference, [In Association with the Indian National Congress] (Calcutta)	...	1926
8	The First Model Library Act (Draft)	...	1930
9	The First Library Van in India (Mannargudi)	...	1931
10	The First University Course in Library Science (Madras University)	...	1931
11	The First Fundamental Book on Library Science (<i>Five laws of library Science</i>)	...	1931
12	The First Analytico-Synthetic Classification Scheme (Colon Classification)	...	1933
13	The First All India Library Conference (Calcutta)	...	1933
14	The First Code for Classified Catalogue (<i>The Classified catalogue code</i>)	...	1934

15	The First Classified Bibliography (<i>The Bibliography of bibliographies</i>)	...	1941
16	The First Library Act in India (The Madras Public Libraries Act)	...	1948
17	The First Degree Course in Library Science (Delhi University)	...	1948
18	The First Documentation Committee (Indian Standards Institution)	...	1948
19	The First Doctorate in Library Science (Delhi University)	...	1948
20	The First National Library Committee (Government of India)	...	1948
21	The First Representation of India in the International Committee of Library Experts (United Nations)	...	1948
22	The First Representation of India in the International Bibliographical Com- mittee (UNESCO)	...	1950
23	The First All Asia Library Conference (Indore)	...	1951
24	The Model Public Library in India (The Delhi Public Library)	...	1951
25	The First Documentation Centre (INSDOC)	...	1953
26	The First All-India Exhibition on Indian Library Literature (New Delhi)	...	1956
27	The First Library Advisory Committee (Government of India)	...	1956
28	The First Award on Library Science [Indian Republic] (<i>Padmashri</i> to Dr S R Ranganathan)	...	1957
29	The First Chair in Library Science (Madras University)	...	1957
30	The First Classified Subject Bibliography (<i>Labour literature</i>)	...	1957
31	The First Libraries Committee (University Grant Commission)	...	1958

1.6 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN BENGAL

Nilima Devi

[Describes briefly the growth of library movement in Bengal and the part played by the Bengal Library Association.]

0 Introduction

The growth and development of libraries in a region is conditioned by the number of literates and the extent of education prevailing in that area. The percentage of educated persons in West Bengal is hardly 24.5 per cent. The Library movement obviously developed slowly. However, in 1954 about 15 lakhs of pupils were enrolled in different educational institutions as against 25 lakhs in 1947.

1 Bengal Library Association

The year 1925 is memorable in the history of library movement of Bengal. Mr J A Chapman, librarian of Imperial Library presided over the first conference of library workers of Bengal in December 1925, when a message from Dr Rabindranath was read out at the Conference. In this Conference of Library Workers, it was decided to set up the All Bengal Library Association which was in accordance with the recommendations made at the Third All India Library Conference. A provisional General Committee was formed with Dr Rabindranath Tagore as President and Shri Sushil Kumar Ghosh as Secretary.

11 EARLY WORK

The All Bengal Library Association, at its second meeting in 1928, at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, passed a resolution changing its name to 'Bangiya Granthalaya Parishad' and it was also decided that the proceedings of the Association should be recorded in Bengali. In 1931, the Parishad held its third meeting under the presidentship of Newton Mohan Dutt, Curator of Libraries in the Baroda State. Unfortunately the Parishad ceased to function after 1931. During this short period, it

organised a good number of radio talks, book exhibitions and popular lectures at different places in Bengal.

12 ASSOCIATION REVIVED

In 1933, on the occasion of the Indian Library Association in Calcutta persons interested in Library work in Bengal once again attempted to revive the library activities in Bengal and for this purpose the defunct Parishad was renamed Bengal Library Association. A Provisional Council, with Kumar Munindra Nath Deb Rai as President and Sarvshri T C Dutt, S N Rudra and A M F Wahab as Joint Secretaries was set up and entrusted with the task of framing a constitution and a set of bye-laws. The Provisional Council got the Association affiliated to the Indian Library Association. In 1946, the Association held its first conference at Ariadaha in 24 Parganas.

2 Financial Aid

The Association continuously tried to secure Government help for libraries and library movement in Bengal. For the last few years the West Bengal Government has been giving financial assistance as detailed below:

- i *Non-recurring grant*: In 1947, the grant was used for assisting 190 libraries and in 1950-51 about 535 libraries benefited from this grant.
- ii *Grant for rural libraries*: The grant received during 1946 was utilised to help 100 libraries in rural areas and in 1950-51 about 337 rural libraries benefited by this grant.
- iii *Grant for regional libraries*: Regional libraries were set with this grant in Banipur, Kalingpong and a few other places.

3 Library Service

A Central Library with several branches has been set up at Bankipur in Bengal. This library aims to institute a co-ordinated library service in certain selected and compact areas. To develop reading habit among people, attempts are being made by the State Government to institute an integrated library

service with special staff consisting of librarians, supervisors and cycle-messengers. The West Bengal Government has also taken initiative to form district library associations. Of the 14 districts more than 10 have got their associations.

4 The Tenth Conference

Under the Presidentship of Shri Parimal Chandra Bose, the Tenth Annual Conference of the Bengal Library Association was held at Kanthi Club, Midnapure, in April, 1956. Some of the important problems concerning library movement were discussed in the Conference.

41 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Conference recommended that;

- a Library facilities should be given to everybody irrespective of caste, religion or age.
- b Calcutta University should introduce a degree course in Library Science instead of the present diploma course. The Bengal Library Association should also train personnel.
- c To ensure the efficient working of Bengal State libraries, an autonomous State Library Authority should be formed.
- d The expenditure of the library should be met from public funds.

42 RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were accepted by this Conference:

- 1 The conference request the Bengal Library Association to plan a scheme for setting up a State library organization.
- 2 The conference recommends the launching of a Public Library Pilot Project by the State Government and the Calcutta Corporation jointly.

5 The Twelfth Conference

The Association organised the 12th Bengal Library Conference from 4-6 April 1958 under the Presidentship of Dr S R Ranganathan. Dr Ranganathan also drafted the Library Bill for Bengal which was discussed at the conference.

6 Activities of the BLA

Present activities of the Association may be grouped under the following heads:

- i Survey of library conditions in the State ;
- ii Training of personnel through the organization of:
 - a Librarianship training classes of 3 months' duration.
 - b Camp training scheme for village level workers.
 - c A short training scheme suitable for school librarians.
- iii Publication of
 - a Library directory and other library literature.
 - b *Granthagar*—a quarterly
 - c Bengal Library Association bulletin
- iv Supply of technical information to libraries and individuals seeking it.
- v Organisation of exhibitions, meetings, etc., in different areas to popularise library movement.

6 Present Position

Although the biggest library in India—the National Library—was established in Calcutta as early as 1900 it had no public library service even today. The West Bengal Government has, no doubt, more than 1 500 public libraries scattered all over the State. The demand for public libraries is much more than the Government can adequately satisfy. It will not be idle to suggest that the West Bengal Government should have a Library Department exclusively devoted to organise the setting up of libraries in the districts.

A healthy sign in recent years has been the importance given to libraries throughout the country by the State Governments. They are now being acknowledged as vital centres of education and culture. The Government has provided a sum of Rs. 320.0 crores in the Second Five Year-Plan for the development of library services.

1.7 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

D B Krishna Rao

[Describes the genesis, activity and achievements of the Madras Library Association.]

0 Introduction

The Madras Library Association has completed nearly three decades of useful service. Its Silver Jubilee was celebrated in 1953. The birth and activity of the Madras Library Association represent the Library Movement in the Madras State.

1 Apathetic atmosphere

In the early decades of this century, the attitude of the public towards libraries was far from encouraging. The atmosphere was typically Gladstonian as typified in the following words of that famous Prime Minister. "The duties of the assistants in the British Museum Library are so easy and agreeable that their salaries might well be proportionately light." The intelligentsia and the masses were equally apathetic. Reading habit was conspicuous by its absence. The lay public could not see the use of public libraries to justify public expenditure on their upkeep and improvement. The few libraries that existed then were used only by the student population preparing for examinations. As for research workers and specialists, the idea that a librarian could look after their literature requirements was unknown. Librarian was taken to be merely a custodian—a store-keeper. This was the apathetic atmosphere when the Madras Library Association was founded.

2 Madras University Library

At the turn of the twentieth century the University of Madras received the Griffith bequest of about Rs. 25,000 for library purposes. The Government of India granted a sum of about Rs. 500,000 at the time of the Coronation Durbar held in Delhi in 1911. These two together formed the library fund.

It was allowed to grow at compound interest since it was earmarked for library building. In 1914, the Government of Madras promised an annual grant of about Rs. 100,000. This led to the formation of the Library of the University of Madras. Book gifts gradually accumulated for a decade. This was being looked after in succession by Shri Trivikrama Rao and Shri N Sivarama Ayyar. They were designated Assistant Librarians. But service was restricted to allowing readers to consult the books within the library premises; and the visitors to the library were not more than a few. The new University Act of 1923 provided for teaching and research within the University. This led to the realisation of the importance of an active and growing library as an adjunct to the University. The post of the University Librarian was created. On 4 January 1924, Dr S R Ranganathan assumed charge as the first University Librarian. This has eventually turned out to be a red letter day in the library history of Madras, nay, of India and of the world alike. For, the stir and activity since that date and the results achieved so far, within a quarter of a century, are remarkable. The University Library was then the first of its kind in India.

3 Madras Library Association

31 BACKGROUND

The political awakening in India was gaining ground, being intensified by the partition of Bengal. Various palliatives were tried to discharge the developing tension between the people and the Government. Library service was one of them. The first attempt was the so called All India Library Conference held at Lahore in 1918. Lahore was then being diverted from politics by enlivening it in library matters. An American librarian was engaged by the Punjab University. The first Library Conference consisted of delegates who were all officials outside library service, the one solitary exception being the American librarian of Lahore. The schrewd Indian National Congress could see through the intrigue in such a Conference. A parallel organisation sprouted within the Congress. The

All-India Public Library Conference resulted. Moving with the host, this Conference visited Madras in 1927.

32 GENESIS

The Library Wing of the University of Madras and the library sprout of the Indian National Congress met at that session of the Indian National Congress at Madras. This struck the chord of the sensitive public of Madras who saw the value of library cause and were quick to act. On 31 January 1928 there was a meeting of those that were keenly interested in libraries, under the presidency of the then Hon. Mr Justice V V Srinivasa Iyengar. The constitution of the Madras Library Association was settled and the Office bearers were elected with Sri K V Krishnaswamy Ayyar as the President. Thus the Madras Library Association was born in 1928.

33 PROGRAMME

The new born Association started work immediately with a definite plan of action. It began the work on all fronts. The following programme was intensively pursued 1 Publicity; 2 Publication of books and leaflets on library science; 3 Training of librarians; 4 Travelling and hospital library service; and 5 Library legislation.

4 Public Relation

The most valuable part of the Association's early work relates to the clearing of the apathetic condition in the state. Intensive publicity work was started in the rural as well as urban areas.

Popular lectures, publicity tours, bibliographical activities such as preparing lists of books in Indian languages suitable to school children, elementary school teachers, and public libraries, special *ad hoc* lists of books on specified subjects and giving them wide publicity, promoting library study hour in schools, promoting schemes to foster in school children the habit of selecting and reading books from libraries, securing from the state increased financial aid to libraries—all such activities strengthened the library cause and secured public interest and support. The library movement in the state gained increased

momentum. The Association influenced and brought about improvements in the facilities and services in the existing libraries. As a result of this, lending of books from the Connemera Public Library in the city of Madras for home reading in the city and mofussil, introduction of open access in libraries, increasing the usefulness of state aided school libraries by throwing them open to members of the public under certain conditions became possible. Another early achievement was the creation of a professional librarian's post in the Connemera Public Library, in 1930. The name of Mr S M Fossil stands out prominently amidst the several enthusiasts who contributed actively and he deserves much praise for the success of the publicity programmes.

5 Extension of Library Service

51 FIRST TRAVELLING LIBRARY

It is remarkable that, within three years of its foundation, the Association had spread library consciousness into the villages. The centre Kumaramangalam at Mannargudy in Tanjore District started the first travelling library service by which books were carried to villages in bullock carts and circulated to individuals. The name of S V Kanakasbhai Pillai and 21 October 1931 will ever be remembered in the chronicle of library movement, as the first engineer who designed the first library cart and as the date of when the first rural library service started in the state.

52 HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The Association undertook even in the early years, the inauguration of a scheme to help patients in hospitals with books. The Surgeon General of Madras gave every possible help to this scheme. With the help of the Guild of Service, library service to patients in hospitals was inaugurated in 1932. The scope of library service was gradually extended to other institutions also like, the Seamen's Institute, School for Deaf and Dumb, Cathedral Alms House and Prisons. Voluntary readers were enlisted to read to patients who were unable to read and this greatly helped the service.

6 Publication Work

In 1929, the Association started pursuing a vigorous publication programme. Since then, it has been producing a continuous series of books of remarkably high order. These cover all aspect of library activity. Some of these have become world famous and are regarded as the classics of Library Science. The first publication of the Association, *Library movement* by Diverse Hands (1929) written in a popular style, met with most enthusiastic reception from the public. Men of eminence like poet Rabindranath Tagore, Rt. Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, and Dr Radhakrishnan, to single out only a few, contributed to this publication. This is indicative of the measure of success of the Association even in the very early period of its growth. The soul and the guardian angel of profession took shape and appeared as the second book—*Five Laws of library science* (1931). This completely changed the store-keeper tradition to one of library service ideal. This book came from the pen of Prof. Ranganathan. It initiated a series of books which have built up a new discipline of library science and themselves form a veritable library on the subject. The twenty-fourth volume in the series has already come out.

7 Library Training

Under the inspiring leadership of Ranganathan, the Association started the first Summer School of Library Science in 1929. The Library of the University of Madras served as the nursery for this first school. The University of Madras was attracted by the vigour of this school in its nursery. With the result, the School was taken over by the University in 1931. The certificate awarded by the School became a diploma since 1938. From that year, admission was restricted to graduates and the duration of the course was increased to one year. This started a remarkable period of vigorous growth and achievement in the pursuit of library science as well as in providing men of high calibre for the profession. In about ten years, this school became a model and it has been copied in several other universities. The fame of this School has spread all over the

world. The donation of a lakh of rupees to the University of Madras by Dr Ranganathan, the Father of Library Science, forms the highest land mark of the movement in the state. For, an Institute of Library Science is about to be born in Madras with a Chair for Library Science and with provision for other full time teachers and research fellows. The University has added two lakhs of rupees for the similar purpose.

8 Library Legislation

The state help to public libraries in Madras was limited to small grants. One or two lakhs of rupees were distributed to nearly 1,500 institutions. The Association was aware that this was absolutely inadequate for the growth of libraries and library movement in the state. It began persuading the Government and the public for the establishment of a comprehensive library system in the state. It started working for library legislation.

81 MODEL LIBRARY ACT

To facilitate the enactment of legislation for library service, Ranganathan prepared a Model Library Act as far back as 1930. This was circulated to several local bodies, district boards, municipalities, taluka boards and panchayat boards. Active publicity work got the whole hearted support of these bodies by about 1933. In August of that year Shri Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, a member of the Legislative Council and of the Council of the Madras Library Association (now Justice of the High Court of Madras) introduced the bill in the Council without any opposition. However a Select Committee of 37 members was formed. Its report was submitted in 1934. But there was no progress. In 1937 Shri Basheer Ahmed Sayeed attempted to introduce a modified bill but the Government of Madras discouraged its introduction. The Second World War intervened and all lapsed into inaction on the legislation front.

82 MADRAS LIBRARY ACT

In 1946, Shri Avinashilingam Chettiar, the first to become Minister for Education after our independence, took interest in library bill. But he used a weak bill which was further mangled

by the Select Committee of Legislature. Such a weak bill was passed into an Act by the State Legislature in 1948. The Madras Public Library Act came into force on 1 April 1950 along with Madras Public Library Rules framed under that Act.

83 IMPLEMENTATION

The Director of Public Instruction was entrusted with the duties of the Director of Public Libraries. The Connemara Public Library was declared the State Central Library for the purposes of the Act. A State Library Committee was set up. A special officer was appointed to assist the Director of Public Libraries. The Act empowered the creation of Local Library Authorities with power to levy a cess of three naya paise in the rupee on property tax. The Local Library Authority was formed in Madras in July 1950 and in the districts before September 1950. The new Minister for Education did not even convene a meeting of the State Library Committee. This sad state of affairs continued till 1952, when Shri M V Krishna Rao became the Minister for Education. He took personal interest in the implementation of the Act.

84 RECENT PROGRESS

There has been a turn for the better since 1954. The Association was able to secure the cooperation of all the Local Library Authorities in the State. Their reports are now being published as annexures to the report of the Association. All the Local Library Authorities are anxious that even the rural population in the remote villages should have access to books and their reading habit should be inculcated in them. Experiments are under way to achieve this ideal. Several delivery stations are being opened around each branch library. These stations are within a radius of about 7 miles from the branch library. Once a week, 50 or 60 books are taken on a cycle to the villagers. An elementary school teacher is placed in charge of the distribution of books. The reports of Local Library Authorities make a happy reading showing great promise for the healthy and vigorous growth and development of the library movement in Madras State.

9 Trinity of Library Workers

No account of library movement in Madras would be complete without a special mention of the meritorious services of the trinity of library workers viz., Sivaraman, Krisnaswamy Ayyar and Ranganathan, Sivaraman, the well known silent worker without whose untiring zeal the progress outlined above would have been well nigh impossible; Krisnaswamy Ayyar, the well dressed lawyer with his characteristic cheerful and smiling face for being the moving spirit all around; and the illustrious Prof Ranganathan for being the very soul, inspirer, builder and the crowning glory of the movement not only of the Madras State but of the entire country.

1.8 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY

N M Ketkar

[Analyses the various phases of the movement in Bombay. Describes the growth of the movement in the State without the backing of any library legislation.]

0 Introduction

The present is especially a happy time to trace the origin and growth of library movement in the State of Bombay. Only a few years ago, the State covered a smaller area and population than it has at present. With the advent of Independence came the integration of Indian States with the neighbouring provinces. The Province of Bombay covering until then an area of 132,700 sq. miles and a population of 29,181,146 became enlarged to the extent of 1,88,240 square miles with a population of 47.8 million persons. Many times more significant than the increase in size and population was the merging of the erstwhile State of Baroda in Bombay State so far as the history of library movement in the State is concerned. But before pausing to describe the significance of this merger, it has become necessary to keep in mind that the present State of Bombay as such has a very short future before it because of its bilingual nature. There is every possibility that the State of Bombay may be split to form two independent States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. In other words, there will not be a State of the Union known as the State of Bombay. It is on account of these recent developments that the present seems to be the most opportune time to attempt to record the effects made and the results achieved by the people in establishing libraries and creating a library movement under changing and changeable political administrations.

1 Beginnings

11 THE FIRST LIBRARY

Research may reveal that there existed in ancient times collections of manuscripts or later, of books at more than one seat of learning which under the expanding rule of the British

were included in what was then called the Presidency of Bombay and in more recent times, the Province of Bombay. But the library as we conceive it today is the gift of the British. The Englishmen who came either as a District Collector or a Session Judge primarily helped to create little oasis of libraries in the desert that was around. In point of time the first library established was that of the East India Company in 1715 in Bombay city. Little is known today of this library or what happened to it afterwards.

12 THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The next important milestone was the establishment of the Royal Asiatic Society and its library in 1804 again in Bombay city. This present Society curiously enough became the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of London which was established later. It is happily known now as the Asiatic Society of Bombay. This was primarily a scholar's library. A library in those days was understood to be only a scholar's resort. Judged from that angle, the services of the libraries of the Asiatic Society of Bombay to Indian scholarship are too well known to need any special mention here. The works of such eminent orientalist as Bhandarkar, Talang, Bhagwanlal Indraji, Buhler and in our time, of Dr P V Kane, and Shri A A A Fyzee are an eloquent testimony of its services.

13 NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARIES

The establishment of a single learned society and its library could not obviously be considered as the beginning of a library movement. But a scholar could not restrict the communication of his thought to other scholars only. The alien rule however impoverishing it might have been helped to create a thirst for knowledge outside the circle of scholars as well. The establishment of educational institutions, of printing presses and of newspapers created the need and the desire among a wider circle of intelligent men to know more about our rulers, their history and culture, their habits, their virtues and their vices, their strength and their weaknesses. Simultaneously there was the desire to know more of our own past, its glory and

its grandeur if only to prove and feel satisfied that at one time we were far more civilised than our rulers. These several motives were shrewdly observed by the alien administrator whether he was the Collector, a Magistrate or a Resident in an Indian state. He supported the establishment of a 'Native General Library,' and offered the facility to satisfy these motives. Before 1900 several Native General Libraries were established mostly at District towns such as Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Dhulia Karwal, Kolhapur, Nadiad, Nasik, Poona, Sitara, Savantwadi, Sholapur, Thana etc. Books in these libraries were mostly in English and the administration exercised some control directly or indirectly so that books which might be considered objectionable by Government were excluded from acquisition and the library was not used as a place for political gatherings. Thus the library had moved from its position as a scholar's resort to that of an English knowing native's source of information and recreation. In the growing political consciousness in those days these several libraries have definitely made their contribution though it could neither be recorded nor now measured.

2 Indigenous Attempt

21 MARATHI LIBRARIES

The founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 provided the moral support to look at ourselves with courage and conviction. In the matter of libraries this became manifest in the establishment of libraries disregarding the acquisition of English language books but purposefully acquiring and preserving books published in regional languages. The exclusive Marathi libraries at Thana, Bombay and Poona were established in 1893, 1898 and 1911 respectively.

The library was thus unfolding its potentialities in several ways and was paving the ground for a mutation jump so that a movement for libraries may begin all at once.

22 MOVEMENT IN BARODA

It was given to the very enlightened ruler of Baroda State *Swargiya* Sayaji Rao Gaekwad, to launch a movement and to

make his state the pioneer state in India in the matter of public library movement. The library movement of Baroda was part of a carefully devised programme of mass education. It was proceeded by a system of compulsory education for boys and girls throughout the State. In inaugurating the scheme for free public libraries in 1910, the Ruler of the state had insisted that "Libraries should not limit their benefits to the few English-knowing readers but should see to it that their good work permeates through to the many" and that "Vernacular Libraries should be encouraged" so that every citizen in the State "may enrol himself as a pupil in the people's university—the library". The public library system in Baroda had all the distinctions of a highly developed library systems in any country of the world today. Through its children's section, its travelling libraries, and its visual institution section, it reached the entire population of the State without distinctions of sex, caste and creed. It was free to all, the libraries were open-shelf libraries.

The significance of the movement in Baroda lay in the fact that it was conceived by an Indian, inaugurated by the State Government, and made successful by the co-operation of the people.

23 MOVEMENT OUTSIDE BARODA

The example of Baroda, however shining was not emulated by any other part of India much less by the neighbouring province of Bombay. Under an alien rule the only freedom enjoyed by the people is to think of and struggle for attaining freedom which alone makes all the finer things of life possible and within reach. Since 1920 when the first movement for freedom was launched until 1937 when the people's representatives came to power for the first time, little attention was paid to the question of library movement. During these years, the number of libraries in the province had increased. These libraries started by voluntary efforts were essentially subscription libraries and yet they were known as public libraries (sarvajanik vachanalaya). The idea of a public library to mean a library free to all on basis of equality had gained ground

but could not be implemented for want of adequate financial support from the State.

3 Library Development Committee

Soon after coming to power the first Congress Ministry in Bombay appointed in 1939 a Library Development Committee to investigate the possibilities of and to make recommendations to start a public library movement in the Province of Bombay. Unfortunately the Congress Ministry had resigned by the time the Committee had made its report. World War II had begun and the Report lay in cold storage until 1946 when again the same representatives of the people came to power in the State. In accordance with the recommendations of the Library Development Committee a public library movement was inaugurated in the State.

31 SIX STAGES

It was to be accomplished by six stages. These stages are establishing :—

- (1) A Central Library in Bombay and three Regional Libraries for three linguistic regions of the Province, namely Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak;
- (2) District Libraries;
- (3) Taluka Libraries; and
- (4) Village Libraries.

32 EXISTING LIBRARIES AS AGENCIES

One of the chief features of this scheme is that the existing libraries are aided financially to act as the public libraries in the scheme. For instance, the library of the Asiatic Society of Bombay has undertaken the function of the Central Library of the State and the libraries—one each at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar—have undertaken the functions of Regional Libraries for those respective regions. Similar situation exists in Districts and Talukas. The last three stages have not yet begun. Another important feature is that the Regional Libraries have acquired from Government the collection of books in their respective languages so far acquired by Government under

the Registration of Books Act of 1867. These libraries will continue to acquire such books in future also. The Central Library has received similar publications in non-regional languages and will continue to do so. In addition, the Central Library receives all newspapers and periodicals published in the State of Bombay.

33 WORKING OF THE LIBRARY SCHEME

The libraries in this scheme are free to all so far as use on the premises of the library is concerned. Borrowing privileges are extended only to those who were already members of these libraries or may wish to become members. The Central and Regional Libraries have also the responsibility of co-ordinating the library service in the whole State and the regions respectively and to promote library movement and guide it.

34 FINANCE AND CONTROL

The State Government pays annually to each library in the scheme as much as the library can collect through independent sources such as subscription, donation etc. Government have a representative on the management of these libraries and there are Central and Regional Advisory Boards consisting of prominent citizens.

35 STAFF

The administrative set up consists of the Curator for Public Libraries and three Assistant Curators one each for the three regions of the State. These are professionally qualified and experienced librarians.

4 Library Associations

As the number of libraries in the State increased, attempts were made to form a library association. The first Maharashtra Library Association was formed in 1946, at the time of the first Public Library Conference. This Association made an unsuccessful attempt for library legislation in the State. It kept itself alive by occasionally organizing a conference, arranging lectures on library topics or focussing attention of the public through the periodical press on topics pertaining to libraries. Its work such as it was, has been continued by Maharashtra

Granthalaya Sangh founded in 1949. Similar associations have been formed in Gujrat and Karnatak. These three Associations together with the Bombay Library Association have been recognized by the Government and are assisted financially to enable them to promote the cause of public library movement in their respective regions. All of these Associations are conducting training courses in library science. They are also active in organizing public libraries in districts, talukas and villages in their regions, holding periodical library conferences and in giving technical guidance to the libraries and in advising them about the ways and means to improve their service.

5 Other Organizations

This systematic and sustained effort of the State Government to establish a net-work of public libraries in the State has been further supported by the literary and adult education classes conducted by the Adult Education Board. The Board has established several thousand village libraries and reading rooms. In a number of villages, radio receiving sets are given to enable those, who may not be able to read, to keep themselves informed of the current events. The Department of Labour has started libraries for workers in most industrial centres such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur etc.

6 An Analysis of the Movement

The State of Bombay is considered to be a very efficient and progressive State of the Union. The library movement in this State naturally offers an opportunity to professional librarians assembled here to examine critically whether the public library movement in Bombay was well conceived, whether it was properly implemented and whether it has achieved any significant results during the course of these nine or ten years. In doing this it may be worth-while remembering that

- 1 Bombay is a multilingual state with varying areas and population in each linguistic region,
- 2 The Report of the Library Development Committee which the State Government broadly accepted for

implementation was made before Independence and the consequent merging of the adjoining Indian States.

- 3 Bombay State introduced the public library movement without passing an appropriate library legislation.
- 4 The State Government did not open any new public library but only brought under control the existing libraries by giving financial assistance.
- 5 There is a possibility of Government control extending to areas of library administration, in which the best public interest demands that libraries should be free from any control.

It is the view of the writer of this paper that the public library movement in Bombay will stand the test of any critical examination and it is also his hope that the bilingual State emerging out of the reorganization process will follow the lead given primarily by its first Chief Minister, Shri B. G. Kher.

19 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN KERALA

T Vasudeva Menon

[Describes the various stages of the Kerala library movement and the part played by the State Library Association.]

1 Concept of Democracy

"At the 1951 census, there was a question on literacy and education... The tables furnish information about 3,566 lakhs of people— In round figures, let us say 36 crores. Out of this number, 6 crores are literate—that is to say, they can read and write a simple letter in some language. The remaining 30 crores are illiterate. Some among them can read, but cannot write. Their number is small (about six lakhs only)". (*Census of India 1951, Paper No. 5/1954*).

"The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of *adult suffrage*, that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and not less than twenty one years of age...shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election". (*Constitution of India, 1950, Article 326*)

Democracy presupposes an educated electorate for implementing its fundamental concepts; otherwise, it tends to degenerate into a humourous parable of the shepherd and the flock, resulting in the systematic negation of the values of a nation's political life. The ballot paper in the hands of the illiterate is a double-edged weapon; it helps to build; it may also destroy. Judged by the verdict of the Census of 1951, one can legitimately doubt about the wisdom of adult suffrage in the context of the thirty crores of illiterate citizens; but at the same time, the argument that a nation shall shelve such an advanced piece of political reform, till the gigantic work of liquidating mass illiteracy is completed, is fallacious. It is not practical. Therefore, it becomes necessary to strike a *via media*. Adult franchise being a *faint accompli*, let us turn our attention to the human materials before us and concentrate on ways and means to shape them, to educate them and to evolve an enlightened electorate fully conscious of its own rights and duties, civil political and social. This can only be achieved by mobilising educational forces and institutions of every state and harnessing them on a national scale

11 EDUCATION IN DEMOCRACY

Schools and Colleges serve a few 'age-groups'; their scope is limited; they do not aspire to cater beyond the age bar. Their aim is to mould and sharpen the intellect of the taught, to equip them with the right approach to knowledge and to kindle in them a curiosity to learn more and to instil into them a thirst to assimilate more. The directive principle of State policy contained in the Constitution of India that "the State shall endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children untill they complete the age of fourteen years" may by itself be incomplete and one-sided in its endeavour to purchase literacy for its citizens unless and until the principle is reinforced by its corollary of establishing some sort of agency for keeping up literacy. Once the student leaves the institution, there should not be any lacuna confronting him in his search for knowledge. He needs a social agency, a continuation school where he can nourish himself from the fountain of knowledge and keep abreast of men and affairs.

12 LIBRARY: A SOCIAL AGENCY

Then, what about the thirty crores of the adult illiterates? Thirty crores cannot be considered a modest figure, however sympathetic you may be towards a continent and her people. They are innocent of even the three "R's". Article 326 of our Constitution has summoned them to exercise the right of franchise and to determine the government of their country; in other words, to assess and evaluate the political parties and their manifestoes and to elect to the House of the People "not more than five hundred members", of course side by side with the minority of six crores of the literate. Hence *top priority* has to be given to a scheme designed to accelerate adult education and to retrieve them from illiteracy with minimum of delay. As already seen, schools and other similar academic institutions are incompetent to rescue them. Here, too, we find the necessity of establishing social agency. Modern public library service under trained librarian with its scientific programme of extension

activities fills up both the lacuna—that of the educated few as well as the illiterate many.

2 Background

In the light of the above, let us examine how far and how much the Kerala State has progressed in her endeavour to establish and maintain libraries.

21 COCHIN

The two States of Travancore and Cochin were integrated in 1949. Before the integration, the then Education Minister of the Cochin State, Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon, an educationist by himself, realised the dynamic potentialities of public libraries and *created a full-fledged Department of Libraries under a Director of Libraries independent of the Department of Education, perhaps for the first time in the history of any government in India.* Dr S R Ranganathan at one stage of his library tour in India visited the State and discussed with Shri Menon a comprehensive plan for the library development of the state manned by a panel of trained personnel. The creation of a separate Department of Libraries was the first outcome. This noble gesture of Shri Menon, however, came to an abrupt end due to the subsequent political shift over and the Ministry, which succeeded Shri Menon's, abolished the Department of Libraries as a measure of retrenchment. Immediately afterwards, the integration of the two states took place.

22 TRAVANCORE

The year 1945 is a land mark in the history of the library movement in Travancore State. It was in that year the Travancore Library Association was founded "with the principal aim of establishing a net-work of libraries throughout the State so as to enlighten and encourage the rural population in its social, cultural and educational uplift." At that time it had only a bare strength of 47 libraries on its rolls.

3 Travancore-Cochin Grandhasala Sanghom

After the integration of Cochin with Travancore, this Association assumed the name of Travancore-Cochin Grandhasala Sanghom with jurisdiction over the two integrated States.

31 EXECUTIVE

The Sanghom is managed and controlled by a Bharanasamithi consisting of 21 members—19 members elected by the representatives returned by member-libraries, one member nominated by the Government, and another by the Travancore University. However, an Executive Committee composed of 9 members from among the members of Bharanasamithi has been constituted for expeditious day to day administration.

32 LIBRARY INSPECTORS

A cursory survey of the working conditions and environments of the existing libraries by the State was made by the Sanghom and the first and, perhaps, the most commendable work it decided to do as a first step was to divide the State into 17 working units of library zones. Seventeen organising Inspectors have been appointed to act as liason officers between the Sanghom and the libraries, their promoters and patrons, committees and clientele of their respective zones. In order to coordinate the work of libraries and make them yield maximum efficiency. Library Unions have also been organised in almost all taluks. The expenditure on account of the Sanghom and the executive staff is met by a lump sum grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum from the Government. The deficit on this account is expected to be met from contributions from member-libraries and donations from patrons and well wishers of the Sanghom.

4 Grant to Libraries

For the purpose of determining the amount of grants, the libraries of the state have been divided into nine categories by the Government in consultation with the Sanghom. Libraries which satisfy certain requirements laid down by the Government are being given grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 80.0 to 900.0 per annum. A non-official committee has been constituted by the Government to go into the question and to determine the category of all individual libraries and the reasonable amount to which they are entitled. The following table shows the divisions of grades with amount of grants with aid and the

number of libraries comprehended in each grade during 1954-1955:—

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Grant in Rupees</i>	<i>No. of Libraries</i>
AI	900	3
A	500	4
B	420	8
C	360	10
D	300	28
E	225	81
F	175	270
G	120	448
H	80	389

5 Library Statistics

The grants thus disbursed are mainly intended for the purchase of books; finances required for periodicals, establishment charges and other similar items are to be met out of subscription and donations received locally.

It is a matter of gratification to note that the library movement in the State is gaining momentum year after year, thanks to the enthusiasm and zeal of the Sanghom. Relevant statistics relating to the number of books, their circulation and the number of persons who used the libraries during the years 1953-55 are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>1953-54</i>	<i>1954-55</i>
Number of books	1,34,679	15,42,704
Number of books circulated	25,86,128	31,2,898
Number of persons who visited libraries	39,10,562	1,27,72,182

51 FINANCIAL STATISTICS

The figures of expenditure incurred for the working of libraries in the State for 1954-55 are:—

<i>A. Government Expenses</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
1. Government grant paid to 1241 libraries	1,70,415
2. Government grant paid to Travancore Cochin Grandhasala Sanghom for organisational and administrative purposes.	22,500
Total	1,92,915
 <i>B. Non-Governmental Expenses</i>	
Total expenditure incurred by libraries in the State	5,04,797

6 Professional Training

Thus it will be seen that Travancore-Cochin State has made phenomenal strides in organising and maintaining libraries throughout the state and has succeeded in influencing mass psychology in favour of libraries. But a parallel forging ahead and perfecting of the internal administrative machinery of libraries is, it has to be admitted, sadly neglected. Equal emphasis has to be laid on training of librarians. The conception of librarians as mere collectors or custodians of books charged with the task of preserving them from the ravages of fire, water, vermin and human beings has become an anachronism. We require a class of librarians who can not only collect and conserve, but also *exploit* literature. Then and then only any modern library can function on a socialised basis in its aims and practices. To attain this, persons have to be trained in library science. The Sanghom has realised this supreme necessity and has been striving to achieve this; but for lack of financial resources, it had to postpone this most important item to an uncertain future.

7 Programme of the Sanghom

Likewise, the Sanghom has chalked out a constructive programme designed to develop the technique of library service in the State. Most important items of the programme are given below:—

- 1 Preparation of bibliography of Malayalam language and literature;
- 2 Compilation of union catalogues on the basis of the taluk, district and state;
- 3 Publication of literature on library movement and social education in general;
- 4 Supply of uniform printed library records and registers to the member-libraries from the Central Office;
- 5 To initiate a building scheme for the member-libraries and help them with the award of building grants;
- 6 To introduce a system of payment of monthly allowance to the Secretary-cum-Librarians of cases working

on a voluntary basis, more or less on the model of payments now disbursed to teachers in private schools.

We can confidently hope that the Sanghom will continue to pursue the programme in future with the same amount of enthusiasm; and with Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon as its President, we can be rest assured that the Sanghom will succeed in introducing proper library legislation in the state which is the only panacea for all the drawbacks and deformities that mar the movement at present.

1.10 LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN RAJASTHAN

R S Goyal

[The library development in the State has been surveyed and suggestions made for further progress.]

0 Introduction

The State of Rajasthan came into being on the 25th April, 1949. Before that, it consisted of princely states, jagirs and tallukas. Consequent upon the reorganization of states as approved by the Parliament, it comprises an area of 1,32,078 sq. miles, sparsely populated by 15,946,731 people with a percentage of literacy as low as 8.5%. It is a tropical region consisting mostly of dry sandy desert and perilously dependent on the caprices of the fickle monsoon. Throughout its past it has been a land of warrior classes who spend most period of their lives on fighting and establishing their own suzerainties here and there. The heads of these suzerainties cared little for the educational welfare of their own subjects.

1 Libraries in the Past

Social institutions like libraries, museums etc. if at all established during the past, functioned as instruments of their luxuries, and were accessible only to the highly privileged class of people. As in other parts of India, there came into existence some private and subscription libraries with the efforts of religious institutions and private benevolence. Many of these libraries survive upto this day. These could not make any progress due to the handicaps of limited funds mostly based on subscription and donations. In the first decade of the present century there was some educational consciousness amongst the masses and in order to meet the needs arising there from bigger states like Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Udaipur etc. opened libraries for the use of the masses. These libraries were financed from the State funds but simultaneously charged nominal subscription and cash

security from the members. These libraries were public in the sense that they were open to all. But in the strict sense these were subscription libraries having restricted use of its resources.

2 Existing Libraries

The new State of Rajasthan has not been able so far to make so much substantial improvement in the organisation of the existing libraries that we can say that there exists a modern public library in the state. A modern public library needs to be financed from local funds raised by library cess, free in service and open to all without any distinction. The existing libraries maintained from the State funds are controlled directly by the Adult Education Officer under the administrative jurisdiction of the Director of Education. During these years since the formation of the new State, the Directorate of Education has been able to classify the existing libraries in order to fit them properly in the future set-up of library service, for allotment according to the classification category and to augment funds in certain cases. At present there are four 'A' class libraries one each at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur, five 'B' class libraries one each at Bharatpur, Dholpur, Doongerpur, Sirohi and Tonk and some 'C' class libraries. An annual budget of expenditure for these libraries combined together is over Rs 1,90,000/-. These libraries are under staffed, lack qualified staff, possess inadequate and out-worn book stock, do not extend the benefit of open access system, raise nominal subscription and require cash security from members. Each library serves as a lending library and is also equipped with a reading room, although poorly organized, where periodicals and books of the library can be read by non-members. Facility of a children's section exists only in one or two libraries. None of these libraries organize any cultural activities so as to serve as a community centre.

21 INTEGRATED LIBRARY SCHEME

Under the Integrated Library Scheme as envisaged in the First Five Year Plan, there was a provision of Rs 9,50,000 for three years i.e. from the year 1953-54 to 1955-56 to set up a

State Central Library at Jaipur, five divisional libraries one each at Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Udaipur, and twenty-four district libraries one each at district headquarters. The implementation of the scheme was put in charge of another Educational Expansion Officer not under the Directorate of Education but under the administration of Community Projects. During these years hardly a fourth of the provision could be implemented for want of further details of the scheme. Anyhow, a State Librarian has since been appointed with an inadequate scale of pay and staff. In order to take the library service to towns and rural areas, some jeeps with trailers have been purchased. Since everything is in a melting pot, nothing can be said about the shape the public library service in Rajasthan will take, which is fraught with dangers arising from lack of coordination and expert advice.

3 Academic Libraries

In every school and college whether of the Government or private there is provision for libraries. These are very poorly organized. Their book stock is very inadequate and no efforts are made to relate the book service to the needs of the curriculum and the daily lessons. The University of Rajputana has a well furnished library meeting fully the needs of the students and scholars.

4 Library Association

There existed no library organization in any of the princely states; nor after the formation of the new state were any efforts made by the librarians of the state to form a professional body to look after their own interests and to promote the library movement. However, last year an effort was made to form an association which has yet to start functioning.

5 Library Training

The University of Rajputana does not conduct any course in library science. With the efforts of the Education Expansion Officer, there was organized a one-month course in library service which was mostly attended by school and college librarians.

6 Need for Movement

The above resume of the library movement in Rajasthan will show that there is no library movement as such. Earnest devotion is required from the librarians of the state and the authorities who are at the helm of library affairs so that a concerted library movement may spring up and the people of Rajasthan may recognise the potentialities of libraries.

1.11 WHY DELHI NEEDS LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Jagdish Saran Sharma

[Describes the Draft Library Bill of the Delhi Library Association and compares it with the clauses of the Madras Library Act.]

0 Introduction

Despite its having been the capital of India for many centuries, to a 'distinguished' foreign visitor Delhi is only a 'fine village'. And he has his reasons for saying so. "It has no national library, no national museum, no national theatre, and no national gallery of arts. It is at best an excellent village, perhaps the greatest village in the world". Had Delhi been provided with library legislation, it could at least have large and well organised public libraries. In order to provide library service to the citizens of Delhi, library legislation is needed. After having realised the pressing need of library legislation, a draft Library Bill was submitted by the Delhi Library Association to the Delhi State in December 1954. If the Draft Bill had become an Act, Delhi "would become the first State in Northern India and the fourth State in India to earn the credit of having a Public Libraries Act." The other three states which have Public Libraries Acts are Madras, Andhra, and Hyderabad. Of these States, Hyderabad State has lost its separate entity and got merged with Andhra, Mysore and Bombay State. These Acts were enacted after independence. But before discussing the Draft Library Bill for the Delhi State, the questions like importance of library legislation, its brief history and why India needs library legislation need to be discussed.

1 History of Library Legislation

From times immemorial libraries flourished all over the world without library legislation. Even after the invention of moveable metallic types by Gutenberg in 1454 and the subsequent series of mechanisation of paper production,

type-casting, composition, printing, assembling, forwarding and the rapid production of books in quantity and quality enough for all to share, the need for legislation did not get as much attention as it should have done. But during the last hundred years or so, the nature and character of libraries has changed considerably; and the importance of library legislation was felt in the major Western countries. The other important reasons were "the development of a political urge towards democracy in knowledge and of an economic pressure to get one and all of the citizens well informed and fully educated". Besides, contrary to the ancient conception, the library has become an important medium of mass education. Naturally, in India too, the need for library legislation is being felt in order to "secure economy and effectiveness in the promotion of library movement." Realising the importance of library legislation in building up their nations, the largest countries had Library Acts about a century ago. For example, England had it in 1850 when the Parliament passed with a narrow majority of seventeen, the Ewart Library Act. The United States followed England's example and its first Library Act came into force in 1876. Similarly Japan had it in 1899, Mexico in 1917, Czechoslovakia in 1919, Denmark in 1920, Belgium, Finland and U.S.S.R. in 1932.

2 Why India Needs Library Legislation

In spite of the background of her vast literary wealth and scholarly tradition, India lags very far behind in library legislation. It is true that under the long period of foreign rule, her people were kept unaware of the role of the library in developing education and democracy. But since we became an independent nation, the whole responsibility of our progress has fallen upon our own shoulders. Now a renaissance has begun; and we have resolved to reorient our society in the light of the Avadi Congress resolution which aims to achieve a Socialist Pattern of Society. The nature of the society we dream of provides social, economic and political opportunities equally to all. We can do so only when we make arrangements

for their education, may it be Basic as conceived by Gandhiji or otherwise. In order to provide them with education, we need books, pamphlets and other materials. And to organise the materials for productive use, we need libraries. And to set up libraries in the most effective way, we need library legislation.

3 History of Library Legislation in India

Library legislation in India in comparison with a few Western countries is just like a newly born baby. Even in its infant age, it is an ill-fed and neglected child. Many able librarians of our country did make attempts to put before our legislators the need for library legislation, but their efforts did not bear the desired fruits. Most eminent among them is Dr S R Ranganathan, who like many well-known leaders of our national movement conceived of plans for the advancement of our nation, from their experience abroad. When Dr Ranganathan was in England in 1924-25 to study library science, his mind was preoccupied with the thought : "How to secure the device of library science for the cultivation of the mental resources of India? How to convince our people about its possibility? How to secure the necessary foundation of library legislation".

31 MODEL LIBRARY ACT

Nothing remarkable happened in connection with library legislation since his return from London until in 1930 when Shri P Seshadri invited Dr Ranganathan to take charge of the Library Section of the first All-Asia Educational Conference held at Banaras in December, 1930. On that occasion, Dr Ranganathan drafted a *Model library act* and presented it at that conference. The librarians and educationists, who had gathered at Banaras, discussed and approved the draft of his Model Library Act. Before this Bill was introduced into the Madras Legislature in 1933 by Basheer Ahmed Sayyeed on behalf of the Madras Library Association, it was earlier introduced into the Bengal Legislature by Kumar Munindra Deb Rai on behalf of the Bengal Library Association of which he

was the President. "But in those days", as Dr Ranganathan points out, "any nation-building measure of that sort had to receive the prior consent of the Governor-General of India before it could be introduced into a provincial legislature. The refusal of consent came out promptly. The grounds of refusal were the presence of compulsory clauses."*

32 ENACTMENT

Between 1930 and 1940, similar attempts were made by Dr Ranganathan by drafting Library Bills for Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, etc. In 1950 he published his well-known book entitled *Library development plan: Thirty-year programme for India, with draft library bills for the Union and the constituent States*. The Indian Library Association distributed copies of the draft bills among the members of the Parliament and the members of the Legislature of the constituent States. But Library Acts were passed only in two states, namely, in Madras 1948 and Hyderabad in 1955. When the Andhra State got separated out from Madras in 1954, the Madras Act was adopted by it.

4 Delhi Library Bill

41 BACKGROUND

Delhi was late in having a Library Association. The Delhi Library Association came into existence on 16 August 1953 through the efforts of a young zealous librarian Shri P N Kaula. He drafted the Delhi Library Bill in 1954 which was approved by the Delhi Library Association. It was forwarded to the now defunct Delhi State in December 1954 to be presented to the their State Vidhan Sabha. The Bill was discussed and accepted by the Law Committee appointed by the then State Government in 1955. But in spite of the best efforts of the Delhi Library Association, the Bill did not reach the State Vidhan Sabha till the Vidhan Sabha itself was abolished under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act on 1 November 1956.

* Ranganathan (S. R.): *Library legislation* p 111.

42 ANALYSIS

Turning now to the draft Delhi Library Bill, let us analyse and discuss it clause by clause. To show how it differs from the other Acts, a comparison with the Model and the Madras Library Acts will be helpful.

421 Preamble

"Whereas it is considered that increased library facilities and services for the citizens of Delhi are conducive to the more effective attainment of national education, and that it is therefore desirable to co-ordinate the same on a sound basis; it is hereby enacted as follows":

The salient features of this Preamble differ from the Preamble of the Model and Madras Acts.

The Delhi Draft Bill had four parts: I Preliminary; II Constitution and formation of the State Library Authority; III Finance; and IV Miscellaneous.

5 Part I—Preliminary

The Preliminaries of the Delhi Library Bill, the Model Library Act and the Madras Public Library Act are practically the same. The Preliminary includes:

- 1 This Act may be called the Delhi Library Act, 1955.
- 2 It shall extend to the whole of the Delhi State.
- 3 It shall come into force on a date to be notified in the Delhi State Gazette, which is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Part I also includes interpretations of the terms like: "State Library Authority", "Director of Libraries", "Books", "Library facilities", "Library service", "Prescribed", "State", "Regulations", "Public Library", "Aided Library" and "Affiliated Society".

6 Part II

The second part of the Draft Library Bill of the Delhi State deals with "Constitution and Powers of the Delhi State Library Authority". "The Authority" which will be a body corporate shall consist of 14 members in addition to the

ex-officio members as hereinafter provided". The details of the members and their powers are given as under :

1 *The Chairman*: The Chairman who shall be appointed by the Government shall be the executive head of the Authority and shall be responsible for the working of the Authority in pursuance of this Act.

2 *Director of Libraries*: The Government shall appoint a person to be the Director of Libraries who shall act as Secretary of the Authority and shall have such powers and duties as are assigned to him by the Authority.

3 *The Director of Education* ;

4 One person elected by the State Legislature ;

5 One person nominated by the Delhi University ;

6 Three persons nominated, one each, by the following local bodies:

Delhi Municipal Committee,

New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

Delhi District Board;

7 Two persons nominated by the Delhi Library Association; and

8 Four other persons to be co-opted by the Authority of whom at least one person shall be from among the managements of the aided libraries.

Duties :

The Delhi Library Authority shall have the following duties and powers:

a To attain efficient co-ordination and improvement of the library facilities of the state with the object of placing library service in the state on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of the citizens of the state ;

b To take such necessary action whereby the fullest co-operation may exist with the Department of Education, the universities, local bodies and such other bodies or societies, having for their object the encouragement of education, literature, arts and sciences, in order that the aims and objects of this Act may as far as possible be attained ;

c To do such acts and things as are deemed necessary for the general importance of the library facilities, including training facilities of library personnel ; and

d To inspect any public library or other institution maintained by the authority.

Powers:

a The Authority may appoint such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the purpose of this Act :

b The regulations may from time to time be framed ;

c May from time to time constitute a committee or committees and delegate to any committee such of its powers and duties as the Authority deems fit ;

d The Authority shall establish, maintain and develop a Central Library called the Delhi Central Library at any suitable place ;

e The Authority may from time to time establish branch libraries at such places in the State as they may deem proper ;

f The Authority may amalgamate the library of approved affiliated society with any library under the control of the Authority on such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, subject to the rules made by the Authority in this behalf.

61 COMMENTARY

A comparison of the State Library Authorities of the Model Library Act and the Delhi Library Bill shows that in the case of the Model Library Act most of the powers are assigned in the Minister of Education, while in the Delhi Draft Bill powers are assigned in the Authority composed of 14 members of which the Director of Libraries shall be the Secretary. In the Madras Act, the powers are assigned to the Director of Public Instruction who is a member of the bureaucracy and occupies his place for a long stretch of time and might become a hindrance in the day to day activities. The Delhi Library Bill is more democratic but it is not mentioned whether the Director shall be a trained librarian or a member of the bureaucracy. If he is not a trained librarian, the same difficulties might hamper the progress of library movement in Delhi too. From all other

points of view, *the Delhi Library Bill is better framed and more democratic* than the Madras, Andhra or the Hyderabad Library Acts.

7 Part III

Finance :

In order to meet the expenses incurred by the Delhi State Library Authority in carrying this Act into execution, the Authority shall establish "The State Library Fund".

This "Fund" shall consist of (a) Appropriations by legislation ; (b) Government grants and ; (c) Library cess. These shall be paid into the "Fund":

a Money received from the Consolidated Revenue of the Union of India and the Delhi State and grants received from local bodies;

b Amounts collected as library cess as and when such cess is levied; -

c Money received from affiliated bodies as provided under the Rules of Affiliation;

d Penalties and moneys received by way of damages in respect of proceedings instituted by or on behalf of the Authority;

e Donations, bequests, legacies, grants and contributions received by the Authority under or pursuant to this Act, and moneys arising from any gift or grant of immovable property received by or vested in the Authority; and

f Other moneys received by the Authority on any other account whatsoever.

The Authority shall utilise the 'Fund' in meeting the expenses necessarily incurred in carrying this Act into execution. The Authority may also utilise it in making further payment under any agreement lawfully made by it and may invest any funds not immediately required.

There shall be an annual audit of the accounts of the Authority by auditors appointed by the Government.

71 COMMENTARY

The Delhi Library Act shall meet the expenses of the Act in three ways :

a Appropriation by legislation ;

b by Government grants ; and

c by the library cess which may be levied by the Government on the approval of the local bodies. It should not exceed one anna for every rupee on all taxable property. On the other hand the Madras Act has compulsory library cess levied at the rate of six pies for every whole rupee in the property tax or house tax so levied.

According to Dr S R Ranganathan "The compulsory feature of the Madras Act is no doubt an improvement." But Delhi being a smaller state, dependence on library cess alone may bring financial crisis.

The means of collecting funds proposed in the Delhi Draft Bill are practically the same as in Madras and Model Acts. Delhi being a small state, the question of many Local Library Authorities does not arise. In the Model Act, the Local Library Authority is the sanctioning authority for the library budget. The Madras Act omits the reactions on budgetary powers and duties, found in the Model Act. This is a consequence of its having a single-tier Local Library Authority, whereas the Model Act provides for a double-tier.

8 Part IV

The Fourth Part "Miscellaneous" includes three main items: (a) Budget Estimates, (b) Annual Report; and (c) Rules.

The Authority shall work out the budget estimates for the succeeding year and shall send the estimates to Government for its approval. The Authority shall also submit an annual report of its proceedings and to such reports shall be appended a statement of accounts of the income and expenditure of the Authority duly audited.

The Authority may frame Rules for:

1 Regulating the use of the Public Libraries under its control, and the admission of the public thereto and fixing penalties for the breach of such Rules ;

2 Requiring any guarantee or security from any person using them against the loss or injury to books or other articles ;

3 Protecting the property of the libraries including books and furniture from misuse, injury or destruction ;

4 Authorising the Authority to co-opt suitable persons to act in consultation with any committee ;

5 Framing terms, provisions and conditions for affiliation of any body, society or institution as an affiliated society;

6 The management, control, and investment of the property and assets of the Authority ;

7 The co-ordination or centralisation of technical work in the library system of the State ; and

8 All other matters which may arise under this Act.

81 COMMENTARY

The Draft Library Bill for the Delhi State gives full powers to the "Library Authority" composed of 14 members from different shades of life, to guide the destinies of the library movement in Delhi. The member have free hand in framing rules.

The Madras Act makes some serious omissions among the subjects on which rules should be made. It does not provide for taking the local public into confidence in starting a public library; but the Delhi Bill provides for it. For the democratic set up of our nation, the Draft Library Bill for the Delhi State is a *better one*.

9 Conclusion

In conclusion it can be said that a library is responsible for the unfoldment and growth of the personality of individuals, for keeping them well informed and their intellect in constant exercise. Library legislation is responsible for establishing the Library Authority in which powers are vested for the establishment of public libraries and the organisation of a comprehensive rural and urban library service. Delhi being the capital of India and an important centre of cultural activities, the need for library legislation becomes a necessity. The Draft Library Bill submitted to the State authorities in December 1954 by the Delhi Library Association was not presented to the now defunct Vidhan Sabha in spite of the best efforts of the Delhi Library Association. Delhi continues to be a "desert in libraries".

Part II
Proceedings of the Conference

2 THE DELHI LIBRARY CONFERENCE

2.1 INAUGURAL SESSION

11 PROGRAMME

The inaugural Session of the First Delhi Library Conference was held on 30 March 1957 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi at 5 p.m. as per programme given below :

1. Welcome address by Kumari Shanta Vashist, President, Delhi Library Association.
2. Reading of the messages by Shri P N Kaula, Organizing Secretary of the Conference.
3. Address by Dr S R Ranganathan, Formerly Professor of Library Science, Delhi University.
4. Presidential Address by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha.
5. Vote of thanks by Shri S Das Gupta, General Secretary, Delhi Library Association.

2.2 WELCOME ADDRESS

Shanta Vashist

Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Dr Shrimali, Dr Ranganathan and friends :

0 Introduction

It is a great honour and privilege for the Delhi Library Association and me to welcome you here this evening for the inauguration of the First Library Conference. It gives the Library Association and me great encouragement and inspiration in our work to have our distinguished guests come to our function. Our distinguished friends here, we all know, are extremely busy persons and have important matters to take care of and it is very kind indeed of them to have come and it is all the more encouraging for us that they could find time to inaugurate the First Library Conference. We are deeply grateful for this and we extend our heartfelt welcome to them. I have much pleasure in welcoming other friends also who are here and whose presence gives the members and myself much encouragement because of their interest in the work of the Association.

1 Activities of the Delhi Library Association

11 EXHIBITIONS

The Delhi Library Association was formed nearly four years back and practically all the libraries and librarians of Delhi State are represented on this Association. It has the privilege of having Dr Ranganathan as its Patron and of getting guidance and inspiration from him. Furthermore, we have been extremely fortunate in getting help and encouragement to a certain extent from the Government as well as the public in our activities. The Association had been able to organize a few exhibitions of books, one such was at the time of Gandhi Jayanti when the Exhibition of Literature on Gandhiji was organized, and later in 1956 for the Unesco Conference another Exhibition on Indian Library Literature was organized.

12 EXCHANGE OF LIBRARY IDEAS

Some of our members were sent abroad under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme to various countries for studying library work in those countries and to bring back their educational experience regarding the developments in library science in other countries to the librarians in and outside Delhi. We have also been able fortunately to meet the various distinguished librarians or the leaders in library profession who come to visit India and exchange ideas with them and learn what they are doing in their countries and tell them of our work here. They had much praise and appreciation for library work in India.

13 RANGANATHAN'S CONTRIBUTION

Fortunately, we hold our head high and take pride in this field of Library Science also, as we do in various other fields where great progress has been made, greatly due to the tremendous contribution made by Dr Ranganathan in this field, and the great status and honour that he has been able to bring to this profession due to his decades of very hard work. We, librarians, have felt very proud because of the lead given by Dr Ranganathan and the advancement achieved in library movement by him. It has also filled us with a sense of humility. It is our effort that we the younger librarians may also be able to follow in his foot steps and contribute the best we can towards library science and library movement so that library services may be made available to the masses of people on as large a scale as possible and that we librarians may also take our proper share and responsibility in giving welfare services to our people.

14 CERTIFICATE COURSE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Our Library Association has been able to organize a Certificate Course in Library Science. We have completed two years of it and the third year started in January this year. Each year nearly 20 students are trained in library science so that they can take their places in the various libraries in Delhi. Needless to say there is still quite a shortage of trained

personnel in libraries but we hope that in the coming years this would be gradually made up so that libraries can have trained staff at various levels and can give better service to the people.

15 DRAFT LIBRARY BILL

Nearly two years back, the Library Association prepared a Library Bill for Delhi State Government to systematise and organise the development of library services in Delhi State. Unfortunately, this Bill could not be passed and the efforts of the Library Association were not successful. But we are still hopeful that if a bill can not be enacted for Delhi, at least a scheme of integrated library services may be implemented, which would streamline the library services and systematise the existing facilities.

2 Need for Library Facilities

I may state before our Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Education and Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar that firstly the lack of public libraries has been deeply felt in the capital. The need for expansion and development of library facilities can hardly be over-emphasised. We know that a Minister feels deeply satisfied and happy when he can push through or implement certain schemes or plans of development under his department and I am sure that Dr Shrimali would help us to the greatest extent possible so that Delhi is brought up-to-date on the map of library services and also in giving due recognition and help to the librarians and library profession.

3 Profession Recognised

The very fact that they are present here today amidst us goes a long way to give recognition to the librarians and the library profession and to emphasise the importance of the library movement. It seems to be, relatively, a profession which is slightly behind other professions in prospects but help and support by the Government would help the library profession tremendously.

4 Better Pay-Scales for Librarians

Along with due recognition to library science and the

profession, the Government could very much help by examining the pay scales of librarians in the government services and especially in private and academic institutions. The scales as prevalent in this profession have been of the least concern to my professional librarian friends in the Library Association. They are most devoted to their profession and to library movement than anything else, but systematising the pay scale would help to bring it in line with other professions.

5 Assurance to the Government

It shall be the endeavour of the members of the Library Association and librarians here to put forth their best efforts for helping the library cause and the library movement. Whatever help or assistance we can give to the Government in expanding library services it shall be our privilege to do so.

2.3 MESSAGES

1 From Dr S Radhakrishnan, Vice President, India

"I am glad to know that you are having a seminar of Library Movement in India. I hope your discussions there will be of profit to those who are working in libraries."

2 From Dr G S Mahajini, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University

"Please convey my sincere greetings and good wishes for the success of the function. The visit of the U.G.C. Sub-Committee on Law and other meetings prevent me from attending the Conference, but believe me the loss is mine."

3 From Sardar K M Panikkar, Indian Ambassador to France

"I have much pleasure in sending my greetings to the First Delhi Library Conference to be held under the auspices of the Delhi Library Association. The Delhi Library Association has been a pioneer in the work of popularising the library movement and its work especially in running a training course for librarians has received great appreciation from the public. Under the inspiring leadership of Dr S R Ranganathan it has shown the way in this important field, and I am sure it will expand its activities to more fruitful fields as a result of this Conference. I wish the Conference all success."

4 From Dr C P Ramaswami Ayyar, Madras

"I have always held the view that the progress of the library movement is of fundamental importance for the political, social and economic advancement of our country apart from its cultural implications.

"I wish the Conference all success."

5 From Shri B S Kesvan, President, Indian Library Association

"The President of the Indian Library Association wishes the First Delhi Library Conference every success and sincerely hopes that the proceedings of the symposium on the Library

Movement in India will be of the greatest use to educationists and librarians all over the country."

6 From Shri G Harisarovattama Rao, President, Andhradesa Library Association

"The Andhradesa Library Association is glad to learn that the Delhi Library Association is convening the first Delhi Library Conference on the 30 and 31 March, 1957 and that a Seminar on Library Movement in India will also be held on 31 March. Such conferences and seminars have become very useful instruments spreading a movement immensely educative in its value. As there is not much publicity otherwise, and as most people are still unaware of the implications of true library service, as president of the Andhradesa Library Association, I congratulate the authorities of the Delhi Library Association, on their resolve and wish success both to the Conference and the Seminar."

7 From Shri P C Bose, President, Bengal Library Association

"My colleagues in the Bengal Library Association join me in sending you our very best wishes for the success of the First Delhi Library Conference. We, together with all librarians and library-workers throughout the State of West Bengal will be watching with keen interest the development and extension of library service in your part of the country! because we appreciate the influence of such development in any one area or other areas throughout India. Our mutual faith in the importance of libraries draws us closer together and increases the bonds of fraternity between us. May we always work together in this noble and common cause."

8 From Shri K M Sivaraman, Secretary, Madras Library Association

"By direction of our President, Shri K V Krishnaswami Aiyar, I have much pleasure in sending a message to the First Delhi Library Conference. Your organisation deserves our warmest congratulations in shaping the library policy in your area by conducting library science classes and rousing up the library consciousness among the public by active propaganda.

"We are also glad that you are making a persistent effort to achieve something more tangible and to secure for our Motherland the benefits of effective library service."

"Wishing your Conference all success."

9 From Shri S R Bhatia, Editor, *Indian Librarian*

"You [Shri Kaula] are the live wire of the Indian library movement...I wish you a great success."

2.4 INAUGURAL ADDRESS

K L Shrimali

1 Utility of the Conference

It gives me very great pleasure to inaugurate the first Conference of the Delhi Library Association. It is a sign of good health for our society that during the past few years, great interest has been shown by our people in the development of libraries. A Regional Conference like this is valuable as it helps the librarians in understanding their common problems and establishing greater coordination of the different library services. A region is often served by one or two big libraries and a large number of small libraries. Small libraries by themselves can discharge their functions properly only when they are linked up with large libraries, which can act as a source of supply to smaller libraries. In rural areas and in smaller towns, the communities may not be able to afford large libraries but this handicap can be easily overcome if all the libraries in a region, small and large, rural and urban, are linked up in one regional library system. It is only through the creation of such regional unit system that the services of the libraries can be made available in equal measure both to the urban and rural population. This effort on the part of the Delhi Library Association to call this first Conference of the region should, therefore, be welcomed and I hope it will be followed by a more concerted effort to coordinate the services of different libraries in the region so that we may develop a regional system, which may ultimately develop into a national system for the distribution of books all over the country.

2 Libraries

Libraries can play a very significant role in the development of our country for the promotion of all those educational social and cultural activities which have been started in our

country since Independence. The success of the various development schemes depends largely on the enlightened interest of the people and the measure of willing cooperation, which they give in working them out. Apathy and ignorance, which are the two great enemies of democracy, can be overcome only when people take intelligent interest in the national plan and participate actively in its implementation. Libraries can help in awakening interest among the people in social affairs by bringing them in contact with the ideas and knowledge of other people. Human beings develop a sense of community through fertilisation of ideas and by sharing of thoughts and feelings of other people. It is in this direction that libraries can make a significant contribution to the advancement of our society.

3 Educational Progress

In our country, the most immediate problem is to increase production so that we may raise the standard of our people and provide work for all able-bodied persons. The first duty of a Welfare State is to create a social climate in which the personality of an individual may not be withered on account of adverse economic circumstances. In emphasising the economic objectives, however, we are sometimes apt to forget that without proper education of the people, this objective cannot be fully realised. When we draw up plans of development, education finds a very low priority. We do not yet seem to realise that it is only through education that an urge for a better way of life can be created. Educational progress, therefore, must go side by side with the economic development.

31 PRODUCTIVITY DRIVE

In an underdeveloped country like ours, the demand for libraries is often pushed out on account of lack of adequate finances. We are often faced with the question whether we should provide for basic necessities of life such as food, clothing and shelter or open schools and libraries. It is a difficult choice to make. But there is no doubt that until we educate the people through schools and libraries, we shall not be able to develop their productive capacity. It is only through education

that people acquire these skills and understandings which enable them to acquire mastery over the processes of production. While, therefore, there is full justification to lay stress on the economic development of the country, we should not ignore educational improvement which alone can help us to overcome gradually our economic limitations. It is not a mere coincidence that the most advanced countries have also some of the best libraries and most progressive educational systems. They both go side by side as they are both interdependent.

4 Library Service

41 FOR RECREATION

Libraries can serve the people in two broad ways. If people have developed the habit of reading, they can always fall back upon books for recreation and pastime. When other sources of joy fail, people can always depend upon books to relieve them of boredom. There are moments in the life of every one when one likes to withdraw from the humdrum activity of life on account of fatigue or boredom and is in need of inspiration or spiritual nourishment for his sustenance. It is in such moments that books can render the greatest service to human beings. But in order that the books may serve men in times of need, it is necessary to develop a habit of reading. And since everybody cannot have a library of his own, the public libraries can render this valuable service.

42 FOR PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY

Apart from increasing one's individual happiness, books enable a person to increase one's occupational efficiency. To whichever profession a person may belong, reading always increases interests, widens mental horizon and develops greater understanding in one's vocation. People who develop habits of reading and who keep themselves fully in touch with new ideas and inventions are found normally efficient in their work. We are living in a world, which is changing so fast that people belonging to varried occupational groups such as teachers, doctors, engineers, chemists, manufacturers, farmers and others must all keep themselves in touch with the expanding knowledge

if they wish to discharge their duties efficiently. Reading not only makes life more interesting and enjoyable but also more effective. Libraries, therefore, are not mere luxuries. They are institutions, which can help us in our everyday life and at the same time enable us to live as decent and useful citizens. They not only increase our personal happiness but also develop those abilities, which enable us to render better public service.

5 Second Five Year Plan

In our country, the funds for library development are extremely limited. In the Second Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 170 lakhs for the entire plan period, which will be utilised for improving existing libraries and for starting new district and central libraries in the states. When the funds for library development are so limited, it is the duty of librarians to see that great care is taken in making a proper selection of books for the libraries. Instead of taking up ambitious projects and taking up too many services, we should make a humble beginning and make whatever service we take up as efficient so that the people for whom it is meant may derive real benefit.

6 Library Service to All

Considering the limited funds at our disposal, we shall have to fix priorities for readers. There are three groups of people for whom library facilities are urgently needed. First of all, there are children for whom there are neither libraries nor suitable literature. A habit of reading, like any other habit, is normally formed at an early age and if we wish to prepare a generation which will take interest in books, we must produce suitable literature and also set up proper libraries for children, which may suit their needs and abilities. Secondly, libraries must cater for the needs of neo-literates, who may easily relapse into illiteracy unless they cultivate the habit of reading. Lastly, we need libraries for the students for whom the existing facilities are wholly inadequate. In the absence of suitable libraries, students naturally indulge in all kinds of anti-social and unhealthy activities. These three groups will be found in almost every area but it is possible that more books may be needed for

one group rather than the other. If we can however cater for the needs of these three groups, proper foundations would have been laid for the libraries in India. As more funds are available, these libraries could be expanded and in course of time serve the needs of children, youth and adults of different abilities and interest.

7 Library Ecology

In addition to the stocking of suitable books, there are two other conditions which must be fulfilled in order that libraries may become centres of attraction for the reading public. Firstly, the physical surroundings must be made sufficiently attractive. Most of the people lose interest in libraries if they have to sit in dirty and dingy buildings and read outworn and outdated books. The depressing atmosphere of the library repels readers from visiting it again and is one of the causes for the loss of interest in reading. Secondly, in libraries, as in other human institutions, the human factor is most important. If the librarian is a man of sympathy, understands the needs and interests of people and has imagination, he can considerably improve the existing libraries and make their services efficient. It is, therefore, of greatest importance to provide every possible opportunity to the librarian to develop his understanding of the proper functions of the library and to enable him to improve his professional competence.

8 Library Association's Role

A library association can play a very important role in making the librarians aware of their professional duties and responsibilities from time to time. It provides a common platform where librarians of specialised and scholarly libraries as well as of public libraries, can meet for the exchange of experience, opinions and ideals and in this way help them in improving their professional efficiency. A strong and united organisation of librarians, which has a progressive outlook, can also exert great influence both on the Government and the public in promoting future library movement in our country. *If the Delhi Library Association works towards this goal, I have no*

doubt that it can play a very vital role in the development of our country.

9 Governments' Action

The Government of India has taken several steps to improve the library service in our country. In the last Five Year Plan, the Central Government assisted the State Governments in setting up 8 Central and 91 District Libraries and in developing 3 Regional and 52 District Libraries. This scheme is being continued and more libraries will be set up and developed under the next Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to set up at the Delhi University an institute for training in library science in co-operation with the University Department of Library Science. This Institute will impart training to Central, State and District Librarians and would offer other special courses in the field. The Government have also appointed an Advisory Committee to advise the Government on the development of libraries in the country. These are some of the important measures, which the Government has taken for the development and organisation of libraries but in order that our efforts may yield good results, it is necessary to have the support of the people. A conference of librarians like this can greatly help in arousing popular enthusiasm among the people and in winning their support for the promotion of libraries. I, therefore, greatly welcome this Conference and wish it success in its deliberations.

2.5 ADDRESS

S R Ranganathan

1 Library Movement

Dr Ranganathan traced the advancement of library movement in the country. He expressed satisfaction at the keen interest the Government had begun to take in the development of library service. He then gave some anecdotes of the British and the Gandhian periods.

2 British Period

Some 20 years earlier, a bill was introduced into the Madras Legislature with the support of all the local bodies. The Secretary for the Local Self Government tabled an amendment that if the bill became an act, the local bodies should contribute to the state exchequer from their own funds to reimburse the Government with all the money that it would have to spend in corresponding with the local bodies on library matters. The bill had to be dropped since the Madras Library Association did not want this preposterous proposition to go into the statute book.

3 Gandhian Period

31 FIRST YEAR

At the suggestion of Sir Maurice Gwyer, Dr Ranganathan prepared a library development plan for the Government of India. It involved an expenditure of a crore of rupees. But the Secretary for Education called this preposterous and could not think of any sum more than 10 lakhs of rupees for the National Central Library. This was in 1947.

32 SECOND YEAR

In the next year the Committee for the National Central Library was created by the Government of India. As its member, Dr Ranganathan stated, he put up a memorandum containing a Draft Library Bill for the Central Government.

This was generally approved, but there was no sign of any action being taken on it.

33 THIRD YEAR

Sir Maurice Gwyer shrewdly observed that the memorandum and the bill would soon be lost among the archives of the Government and would thus be forgotten. Therefore, he asked for the memorandum to be expanded into a book. He published it from the Delhi University. Its title was *Library development plan : for India : a thirty year programme with draft library bills for the Union Government and the constituent States* (1950). Sir Maurice Gwyer said that one day or other that permanent record might catch the attention of some statesman and the country might get the benefit of it.

4 Second Five Year Plan

When viewed against this background, Dr Ranganathan said, that we would appreciate his satisfaction with the provision of library service in the Second Five Year Plan. 1.75 crores of rupees have been provided as against the grudging ten lakhs of rupees given as the upper limit a few years earlier.

5 Library Act

The successful implementation of the Public Library Acts of Madras and Andhra gave a preview of what was coming all through the country.

6 Need for Library Legislation and Finance

Large sum of money and legislative sanction were necessary. This could be seen if one realised the various social purposes that the national library system should serve, such as harnessing the leisure of the people, providing elevating occupation for leisure, disseminating correct factual information and balanced views on public affairs to make democracy safe, helping productivity drive by aggressive reference service, promoting a new class of books to meet the needs of all the lower intellectual levels and interests and providing adequate documentation service for pure and industrial research through institutions like the Insdoc.

7 A Heartening View

Dr Ranganathan concluded by saying that having been away from the country for nearly three years he could immediately sense the great contrast between the lethargy and the obstruction in the earlier years and the present willingness on the part of many to understand the library requirements of the country rightly and to make provision for the same. This was a heartening view that India was presenting.

2.6 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

1 Perpetuation of Personality.

Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha, in his presidential address stated that libraries were the link between the past and the present. They could bring awakening not only among a few but among many. It could thus make a significant contribution to the advancement of society. He said that the maximum life of a man was 100-125 years and then the personality disappeared. Normally it disappeared even earlier and so nothing was left of his contribution and achievement. Libraries were the treasures of the wisdom of these personalities. They transcend space if not time. They contain both written as well as spoken words and so were indispensable for society.

2 Preservation of Thought

The world had expanded to enormous dimensions. An 18-days war that was fought in olden days was known as the Great War in *Mahabharata*. The last World War was fought in 10,800 days. That made a world of difference. Such changes had taken place in all walks of life. Posterity could know all these events through books kept in libraries. Libraries preserved the thought and work of men through ages.

3 Librarian—the Soul of Library

India was a seat of learning and culture. Banaras and other places were centres of knowledge. But a *pucca* good library should have a good librarian. Librarian was the soul while library was the body. Librarian should be an all-rounder, not physically, but mentally, and guide in the development of human personality.

4 Net-Work of Libraries

India stood for service and sacrifice. Libraries had to be built to retain our cultural heritage. He asked librarians to disseminate the noble ideals of service and sacrifice from the centuries of learning over which they presided. He hoped that a net-work of libraries would soon spread all over the country.

2.7 SYMPOSIUM ON THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The Symposium on the Library Movement in India was held on 31 March 1957 at the Modern School Hall, New Delhi from 9 a m to 1-30 p m Dr S R Ranganathan presided.

It was agreed that within the limited time available, only three papers could be discussed in detail. The house agreed that these three papers should be the following :

- 1 Library way for India by Dr S R Ranganathan.
- 2 Library Legislation in India by Shri C S Krishnamurti.
- 3 Library Education in India by Shri P N Kaula.

It was further agreed that although a paper covered a long range, there was time only to discuss one proposition on each paper.

It was further agreed that any time left after the discussion of these three propositions should be given over to the authors of the other papers to give a short summary without any proposition being put up for discussion, as the papers were descriptive.

Here are the propositions, with a brief resume of the discussion on each.

1 Paper

Library way for India.

Proposition

That it is the duty of the library staff to induce every resident of his area to use the library actively.

Discussion

(*Shri N M Ketkar, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi*)

Since 80% of the people were illiterate, books were not the means for all. There were other media of communication.

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(Kumari Nilima Devi, *Central Film Library, New Delhi*) Books should include films and gramophone records.

(Shri L G Parab, *Central Archaeological Library, New Delhi*) The proposition should include extension services.

(Shri Krishna Iyengar, *National Archives, New Delhi*) Libraries should use all the reading materials effectively.

(Shri S Parthasarathy, *INSDOC, New Delhi*) Libraries are not attending to non-book materials.

(Shri R S Saxena, *U S I S Library, Lucknow*) The definition of "book" should be widened. Librarian should introduce the technique of salesmanship.

(Shri N M Ketkar, *Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi*) The proposition is based on development of a net-work of libraries. Library consists of books, and books may not be suitable for most of the population.

(Shri Muzaffar Ali, *Muslim University Library, Aligarh*) Loud reading to the illiterates should be introduced.

(Shri Muluk Raj, *Delhi University Library, Delhi*) Committees should be formed to create library habit among the people in a locality.

(Chairman) A library consists of books. What was a book? Shri Ketkar limited the idea of a book. It is the definition of a "book" that was wrong and not the definition of a "library." "Book" required re-definition and the definition of a "library" should also be examined. Library was an agency for communication of recorded-thought. "Book" may be replaced by "recorded expressed thought."

It should include also instrument-record of phenomena—natural as well as social—unmediated by human mind.

Since 80% of the people were illiterate, the media should be the spoken word-sound-record of the spoken

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word. Human mind wants an audio-visual aid and books should be read. Discussion should be had as follow-up work. Side by side there should be compulsory education so that no more addition is made to the adult illiterate population. In the meantime, the illiterate adult should be transformed mentally by the library. The means to transform was the *Kalakshepa* method. The present picture was bound to change in one generation. Extension service should be continued even after universal literacy was achieved. "Quotation service" may be started as in a Hyderabad library. The librarian should have an invigorating personality. That would go a long way in realising what was contained in the proposition.

2 Paper

Library legislation in India.

Proposition

That the establishment and development of public libraries can prove successful only if it is backed by state library legislation.

Discussion

(*Shri L G Parab, Central Archaeological Library, New Delhi*)

There were no two opinions on the subject. There was a strong demand for library legislation.

(*Shri Muzaffar Ali, Aligarh University Library, Aligarh*)

Library legislation should not be restricted to public library development but should include all types of library service. The proposition was segregated to one library service. Instead of public libraries, it should be "integrated library service."

(*Shri C S Krishnamurti, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi*)

Public library grid could form an integrated library service.

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(*Shri R S Saxena U S I S Library, Lucknow*) Co-ordination of various types of libraries was essential for all-round library development.

(*Kumari Nilima Devi, Central Film Library, New Delhi*) It was too early to think about integrated library service when there were few libraries in the country.

(*Chairman*) Commended the Model Library Bill which made a provision for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. It also provided for co-ordination with out-lier libraries. The state central libraries should co-ordinate the work of both the public and the out-lier libraries. The existance of a small number of libraries did not create difficulties for integration or integrated library service. Integrated library service meant that even if there were two libraries, their services should be integrated.

3 Paper

Library education in India.

Proposition

That library education in universities belonging properly to the university level, should be taken up only when facilities for maintenance of agreed standards and provision for full-time teachers exist.

Discussion

(*Shri S Das Gupta, Delhi University Library Delhi*) Historical necessity induced universities to take up training of librarians. It proved good at the beginning but had later created problems. Setting up of a Department of Library Science was improper unless requisite personnel to conduct the courses were available. In order to develop professional education and to have agreed standards of teaching, full-time teachers in library science were necessary.

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(*Shri K L Kaul, Delhi University Library, Delhi*) That library education should be taken up only by universities and such universities with whole-time teachers.

(*Shri Muzaffar Ali, Muslim University Library, Aligarh*) Librarians were required not only for academic libraries but also for public and other types of libraries, and the training as such should lay emphasis on various types of libraries. It was only at the Master's Degree Course at Delhi University that an option was given for study of several types of libraries. It should, however, be from the very beginning.

(*Shri N M Ketkar, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi*) The contents of a library and competence of a librarian were the factors to be considered. Since the contents of libraries varied, the training should be to meet such requirements. These were training colleges for other vocations and why not for librarianship.

(*Shri G. L. Gulati, Indian Standards Institution, Delhi*) The universities could maintain proper standard of the training; but the trained personnel from universities could not fit in for rural and smaller types of libraries. Professional associations should take up training at a lower level as is done at present by some organizations. The instructions should be imparted in regional languages and their standard maintained by the Indian Library Association.

(*Shri R S Saxena USIS Library, Lucknow*) U P would be eliminated if training was imparted only by universities. Two universities from that state were not sufficient to train the librarians required for the entire State. Professional associations should train persons at a lower level.

(*Shri Muluk Raj, Delhi University Library, Delhi*) There should be an All-India University for training librarians having required institutions affiliated to it.

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(*Shri E D Jayaram, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi*)

Instead of stating only universities, the proposition may be amended by introducing 'preferably' for 'only'.

(*Chairman*) An army of trained librarians was required to run the entire library system of the country. There would be semi-professionals with elementary knowledge of librarianship; professionals better equipped with technical and bibliographical knowledge; leaders or organizers at the top who may be very few. The three categories of trained personnel will have to be separated. Universities could not take all and so other agencies like associations had to take up training of semi-professionals. Analogy of Great Britain. There was only one school upto the second World War. After the war the insufficiency of trained personnel was examined and eight library schools were started and located in the Institutes of Technology or Commerce. He visited all these schools and had discussion on various matters. Training of professionals was to be taken by universities and Colleges of Technology. Most schools had full-time teachers and so demonstration in teaching had to be given to them since the teaching was conducted between 20 and 24 hours a week in such institutions. Syllabus in these schools was controlled by old guards. It was on old pattern. There was a strong move to revise the curriculum. India should not, therefore, imitate blindly what was discarded elsewhere. Conditions were different in India. The training of leaders and professionals should be left to the jurisdiction of universities only and the training of semi-professionals may be shared by professional associations.

4. Other Papers

After the discussion of the three proportions; the Chairman requested the authors of other papers to give a summary of their papers and bring out the salient

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features or recommendations if any for the consideration of the house. Except Dr J S Sharma who was not present, the authors of other papers gave a short resume of their papers.

WHO'S WHO IN THE SYMPOSIUM

GOYAL (Ram Swarup). *b* Bharatpur. 26 July 1922. B A (Hons.), Dip Lib Sc (Delhi). Member, Executive Committee, Hindi Sahitya Samiti, 1945-51. Member, Executive Committee, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, 1950-51. Member, Indian Library Association 1950-. Joint Editor, *Abgila*, 1951-53. Member, Executive Committee, Delhi Library Association, 1953-56. Member, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, 1954-. Treasurer, Delhi Library Association, 1957. Librarian, State Public Library, Bharatpur, 1947-50. Chief Technical Assistant, Delhi Public Library, 1951-.

KAULA (Prithvi Nath). *b* Srinagar. 13 March 1924. M A (Punjab), B Lib Sc (Delhi). Dip Lib Sc (Banaras). Member of the Council, Indian Library Association, 1949-53 ; 1956-. Managing Editor, *Abgila*, 1951-53. Joint Editor, *Union Catalogue of periodical publications in South Asia*, 1949-53. Rapporteur, Indian Working Party, International Bibliographical Survey, 1949-51. Visiting Lecturer, Department of Library Science, Aligarh University, 1951-. Secretary, Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science, 1952-. Managing Editor, *Sharada*, 1952-55. Member of the Executive Committee, Government of India Libraries Association, 1953-57. General Secretary, Delhi Library Association, 1953-55. Registrar, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1954-. Vice-President, Delhi Library Association, 1956-. President, Aligarh University Trained Librarians' Association, 1956-. Lecturer, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1956-. Organizing Secretary, First Delhi Library Conference, 1957. Vice-President, Government of India Libraries Association, 1956-. Member, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, 1956-. Editor, *Library herald*, 1958-. Librarian, D A V College, Srinagar, 1944-47. Librarian, Birla Central Library, Pilani, 1947-48. Senior Technical Assistant, Delhi University Library, 1948-50. Librarian,

Delhi College, 1950-51. Number of books published 7. Number of papers published 152. Librarian, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, 1951-.

KETKAR (Narayan Mahadeo). *b* Padhavli (Bombay State) 26 Dec 1913. B A, Dip Lib (Bombay), M S L S (Columbia). Life Member, Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh; Bombay Library Association. Member, Indian Library Association, Delhi Library Association. Member, Executive Committee, Delhi Library Association 1956-57. Vice President, Government of India Libraries Association, 1957. Member, Administrative Committee, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1955-. Member, Indian Bibliographical Committee, 1956-. Asstt. Librarian, Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1941-44; U S Information Library, Bombay, 1944-50. Deputy Librarian, Banaras Hindu University, 1954-55. Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, 1956-.

KRISHNAMURTI (Chidambaram Sivaramakrishna). *b* 1 Sept, 1913. B A, M Litt Dip. Lib Sc Member, Indian Library Association; Government of India Libraries Association. Member, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, 1948-51. Member, Executive Committee, Delhi Library Association 1954-. Lecturer, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1957-. Asstt. Librarian, Annamalai University 1934-43. Librarian, Office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Commerce, Government of India, 1943-44. Librarian, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), 1944-58. Papers published, several. Librarian (Grade I) Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, 1958-.

KRISHNARAO (D B). *b* Dharampuram. 7 June 1915. M A, M Sc, Dip Lib Sc (Madras), Ph D (Delhi). Member, Indian Library Association. Life Member, Delhi Library Association 1955-. Participant from India in the International Library Seminar, 1952. Librarian, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, 1941-50. Number of papers published 15. Librarian, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1950-.

WHO'S WHO IN THE SYMPOSIUM

MENON (T Vasudeva). *b* Ernakulam. 20 July 1918. B A B L (Madras), Dip Lib Sc (Banaras). Member, Executive Committee, Delhi Library Association, 1955-57. Lecturer, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1955-57. Member, Indian Library Association and Govt. of India Libraries Association. Librarian, High Court of Judicature, Travancore-Cochin State, 1949-53. Legal Assistant, Ministry of Law, Government of India, 1953-55. Librarian, Ministry of Law, 1956-.

NILIMA DEVI. *b* Gauhati. 14 July 1924. B A (Calcutta) Dip Lib Sc (Banaras). Life member, Indian Library Association. Member, Delhi Library Association; Govt. of India Libraries Association; Bengal Library Association. Librarian, Delhi School of Economics, 1949-51. Librarian, Tika Ram Girl's College, Aligarh, 1953-54. Librarian, Central Film Library, Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 1954-58. Number of papers published 2. Librarian (Grade II). Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi, 1958-.

PARAB (Lav Govindrao). *b* 20 July 1915. M A (Sanskrit and Pali). B T, Dip Lib Sc (Bombay). Member, Indian Library Association, 1953-; Delhi Library Association 1953-; Government of India Libraries Association, 1955-; Maharashtra Granthalaya Sangh, 1954-. Member, Executive Committee, Delhi Library Association 1954-57-; Government of India Libraries Association, 1956-57. Hon Librarian, B E L High School Library, Bombay, 1943-45. Hon Library Advisor to Orient High School, Bombay 4, 1950-52. Library Asstt., Bombay University Library, 1952-53. Librarian Central Archaeological Library, Department of Archaeology, New Delhi, 1953-.

RANGANATHAN (Shiyali Ramamrita). *b* Shiyali. 12 August 1892. M A (Madras), D Litt (Delhi), L T (Madras), F L A, Honours Certificate, School of Librarianship, University of London. Secretary, Madras Library Association, 1928-54. Secretary, Library Service Section, All Asia Educational Conference, 1930. President, Indian Library Association,

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1944-53. Chairman, Documentation Sectional Committee, Indian Standards Institution, 1948-. General Secretary, Indian Adult Education Association, 1949-52. Member, Government of India Social Education Committee and Delhi Adult Education Committee. Editor, *Abgila*, 1949-53. Librarian, Madras University Library, 1924-45. Librarian and Professor of Library Science, Banaras Hindu University, 1945-57. Professor of Library Science, University of Delhi, 1947-55. Faculty Member, Unesco International Library School, 1948. Member, International Committee of Library Experts, United Nations, 1948. Member, National Library Committee (Calcutta), 1933-36; 1948-51. Member, Unesco's International Committee of Bibliographical Experts, 1951-54. Vice President, International Federation for Documentation, 1954-. Rapporteur, General Theory of classification (FID), 1951-. Editor, *Annals of library science*, 1954-. Awarded *Padmashri* by the Government of India, 1957. Honorary Member, International Federation for Documentation, 1957-. Chairman, Libraries Committee, University Grants Commission, 1957-. Number of books published 42. Number of papers published about 800.

SHARMA (Jagdish Saran). b Gazzalpur (U.P.). 9 April 1924. M A, Dip Lib Sc (Delhi). M A L S, Ph D (Michigan). Life Member, Indian Library Association. Member of the Executive Committee, Delhi Library Association 1955-57. Lecturer, Library Science Course, Delhi Library Association, 1955-56. Reference Librarian, Delhi University, 1949-50; United States Information Service, New Delhi, 1950. Librarian and Research Officer, All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi, 1954-57. Articles published, Several. Publications 5. Librarian and Incharge, Diploma in Library Science, Banaras Hindu University, 1957-.

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- Example:* (a) 1.5.8 Means Section 8 of Paper
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(b) 2.7.3 Means Section 3 of Portion
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